Daily Report

Latin America

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Weapons Trader Reveals International Arms Deal

PY1306212290 Montevideo LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Jun 90 pp 8,9

[Excerpts] Alfredo Felix Perez Arauzo, Spaniard, an arms suppliers' representative, has told LA REPUBLICA that Uruguay is a possible post for controlling the South Atlantic, considering the threat posed by Argentina's medium-range Condor II missile, which has been negotiated in the area. Perez Arauzo last night told LA REPUBLICA about an Egyptian connection that reportedly influenced Paraguayan President General Andres Rodriguez' takeover. He maintains that nonconventional arms have been sold in the region and that these types of deals are being handled "out of style," adding that the U.S. concern over the Condor II has led the United States to consider construction of a base in the Uruguayan department of Durazno. He noted that Argentina could recover the Malvinas Islands with the Condor II. He described how he was arrested in Asuncion, explaining that valuable documents were stolen from him. He said that his case was reported to Amnesty International and that he sent a telex to Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle asking for asylum.

[LA REPUBLICA] What does Uruguay have to do with the Condor operation?

[Perez] Latin American geostrategic movements have recently been quite concerned about the influence of the Condor II missile in Argentina, considering that "it has been said" the Malvinas Islands could be recovered by just aiming the missiles at them. What is the situation of Uruguay within this context? What will happen if it is no longer possible to control the groups that are more interested in economic than in strategic factors? I will try to answer many of these questions. [passage omitted]

[LA REPUBLICA] How is the Condor?

[Perez] [passage omitted] Beyond all doubt, the arrival in Latin America of the Armada, which is a powerful Egyptian military group, represents an historic change in the geographic and military strategy of this zone. The Egyptian group is a key factor in guiding the Condor, along with German groups established in Paraguay, and groups who are working in Italy.

[LA REPUBLICA] When did that group arrive?

[Perez] I helped the group arrive in September 1988 as a result of business deals that began through Lopez Escobar and architect Lopez Moreira in Asuncion with the participation of Generals Adolfo Samaniego and Andres Rodriguez. There were three important business deals: a hotel casino, strategic business deals between Paraguay and Egypt for third countries, and financing for over $500 million. This was nonofficial. We had special security agents and several meetings were held in Gen. Rodriguez' private residence.

[LA REPUBLICA] When you went to the negotiations did you know that the Condor was part of it?

[Perez] There are documents that ... I was the representative in Panama of the Spanish national military industry enterprise, Santa Barbara. When one is involved in this type of business you have to be discreet about certain issues. I would like officially to accuse here the Paraguayan Government for the way in which I was treated in getting me out of the negotiations, and for the usurpation of secret military documents and guarantees of over $1 billion. That inappropriate manipulation has caused, in one and one-half years, an effect they cannot control because of the economic expansion it represents, and many other things in which some advisors of this Asuncion group intervene, and were very important in Gen. Rodriguez' carrying out the coup against Stroessner.

[LA REPUBLICA] What kind of documents are you talking about?

[Perez] Documents that could be considered classified. You must not forget that I represented the Armada Group, and it was I who took them to Asuncion. We even had personal guards according to our rank, because General Faruk Saad had come with his wife. I even took along private documents connected with Jerusalem and with certain deals that began in Dusseldorf through the Translloya financial institution. This firm had a branch office in Asuncion whose representatives were negotiating a deal worth $500 million through well-known institutions. The files contain proof of all this and of the casino and Channel 13 deals.

What was not foreseen when the documents were taken away from me was the involvement of a third group, Italian, of obscure origins, and which I call the Chinese Palace, which handles certain elements with money and economic interests. There is a great puzzle [preceding word in English] of economic interests here in Argentina about which I have concrete information and which will begin to be made public.

I have learned many things, and during a secret visit I made to Panama as representative of the Santa Barbara military industries of Spain, dependent on the Spanish Industry Ministry, I learned that I must be very discreet. Now I think that one of the great problems of the Southern Cone is that this industry has been abused by too many people. In Argentina even now there is an 80-year-old French lady who, together with a rear admiral, manages atomic submarine deals. And this is not a single case. There is a lack of professionalism, seriousness, and strategic moral ethics. Since the money involved in this business is so great, the economic interest has a priority over the strategic interest. The Armada Group, which I respect and of whose president I have the honor of being a friend, is a very powerful group in the Middle East. It carries out many businesses in the whole world. There should be respect, something which these groups of obscure origins do not have, because economic interests come first for them.

The lack of U.S. control over these groups must also be pointed out. There are groups within the Pentagon that give priority treatment to economic interests, without taking into consideration the elements of international politics. And this lack of control then forces the United States to resort to invasions, as in the case of Panama.

[LA REPUBLICA] You affirmed you were set aside in Paraguay; how was that done?

[Perez] Much is said that Paraguay is today democratic and that human rights are respected there. Here I condemn the lack of respect for human rights, and affirm that nothing has changed there. The man now in power is Stroessner's relative because he is the father-in-law of Stroessner's son. Rodriguez made a big mistake in not respecting me, because by those little things and the connections that developed, I was part of the events that allowed him to come to power. On the other hand, there was a shabby treason in disregarding military ethics in military deals. A false suit was filed against me; I was arrested...

[LA REPUBLICA] On what charges was the suit filed against you?

[Perez] Fraud and embezzlement. Under threats from Sergeant Molinas, I was not allowed to leave the hotel. I sent an express telegram saying that I did not admit the threats, that I placed myself under court orders, and that I have a commercial contract that covers me for everything. Then I was arrested on court orders and I was taken through various police stations. Finally, without any court action being initiated, I wound up in the National Prison of Asuncion. At the same time, my companion Mariacarmen Garcia went through the same procedure and was taken to the women's prison without court orders, and was kept there seven days. During that time, a psychological war was mounted; she was drugged with stimulants and threatened. She was taken out of the country. Her family's silence was bought and the tracks of her presence in Paraguay with me were erased.

A month later I was set free, proving my innocence. I tried to find out what happened. There is a witness whose name I will not reveal so as not to compromise him. He is a military officer and he explained to me that "confinement Paraguayan style" is a usual practice. Thus I was set aside and cut out of the deal.

[LA REPUBLICA] And what did the Armada Group, for whom you work, say about all this?

[Perez] Well, they closed the deal with General Rodriguez and continued together. Since then I have created an institute with connections in various parts of the world that provide me with reserved information on Paraguay and Egypt, as well as with personal security. On the other hand...

[LA REPUBLICA] An institute of what kind?

[Perez] An institute of strategic studies. It was created in Jerusalem in 1987, and there were meetings later in Malta and Johannesburg.

[LA REPUBLICA] All that was prior to your imprisonment in Paraguay?

[Perez] It was prior. But later, in 1989, I secretly met in Sweden; and finally, since 23 April, the headquarters is in Uruguay, a peaceful and neutral country in the Southern Cone.

[LA REPUBLICA] What is the name of the institute?

[Perez] It is called the Termil Research Institute, and it is restricted [restringida]. As such it is neither official nor does it have the support of the officers. I would also like to say that there are two people in Argentina who can confirm this report and my struggle for the truth. One of them, Ruben Carlos Ramos, is a representative of the Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA. He knows that this matter will be revealed, and his whereabouts are unknown. The other person is Colonel Raul Mendel, the chief of the Buenos Aires Federal Police Fingerprint Department, with whom I met. I have been told that I have nothing pending internationally, not even with Interpol, because they have apparently tried to cover everything up.

In Argentina I held a secret meeting with C 3, which in military jargon means counterintelligence. They told me that deals are being made with Paraguay, Egypt, and another country, and also that two military officers, Alberto Sarloff and Colonel Dano, are aware of everything that had happened in Paraguay.

They are also aware of the risk I run, that the guarantees have been badly handled, and that I have been betrayed. My house, for example, is well known to all official levels. In June 1989, I reported this to Lieutenant Colonel Bob Olson, of Pentagon Latin American Affairs. I also sent telegrams and telex reports to the Uruguayan Presidency and to the U.S. Embassy in Montevideo. [passage omitted]

Events Relating to 8th Central American Summit

Security Operation Announced

PA1406183390 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1713 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Antigua, Guatemala, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—Two thousand policemen are involved in a vast security operation in Antigua, Guatemala, 45 km southeast of Guatemala City, where the Central American presidents will meet tomorrow to analyze the region's economic situation and peace process.

Government Minister General Carlos Morales today stated that a special security operation to protect the leaders of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Panama was designed and put into effect on 10 June.

The operation is headed by the Civil Protection System (Siproci) members. Siproci is comprised of the National Police, the Treasury Police, and the Military Police. Experts of the Guatemalan Army, who took over the security of Antigua, will also participate in this operation.

The government minister said that the security measures are aimed at guaranteeing the holding of the Central American economic summit.

Tomorrow, the five Central American presidents and that of Panama, who will participate for the first time, as an observer, will try to reactivate and reorganize the Central American Common Market and the foreign debt, which amounts to approximately $25 billion.

According to Guatemalan Foreign Minister Ariel Rivera, the leaders, whose summit will end on Sunday, 17 June, will try to lay the groundwork for a new plan for Central American coordination and cooperation.

To Consider Debt Problem

PA1406212090 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1453 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Report by Ana Cerrud]

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—The presidents of Central America and Panama will meet tomorrow, Friday [15 June], in Guatemala with the certainty that the foreign debt of the countries in the area, approximately $25 billion, cannot be paid.

They will also confront the challenge of determining, in a very short period of time, the mechanisms for renegotiating that amount—either as a group or separately—and for recovering the liquidity and the debt capacity that is vital for the new stage of development and integration that is approaching.

Some of the experts and advisors who have participated in the meetings prior to the economic summit pointed out to ACAN-EFE that it is going to be very difficult to achieve a common point for economies that are so different, such as—for example—the Costa Rican and the Honduran, although they emphasized that the political moment is propitious.

The rulers have convoked the summit to reactivate the economies of the area with a new program for regional integration, and they plan to make the economies sound without affecting the needy classes that have been impoverished by 10 years of crisis.

The consulted experts insisted that there are plans to break with the tradition of devoting most of the income resulting from exports to servicing the foreign debt. "We have to break the circle of producing to pay; we must stop being net exporters of capital," Eduardo Stein told ACAN-EFE. Stein is the secretary of Cadesca [Action Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America], an economist who is attending the summit as an expert.

According to official Nicaraguan data, Nicaragua alone needs three times more than the exports planned for this year to cover the service of the debt for 1990, estimated at $825 million. The overdue payments accumulated by the end of 1989 amounted to 30 percent more of the total of the country's foreign debt, estimated at $9.7 billion.

Meanwhile, Honduras has a $3-billion foreign debt, and it is behind in its 1989 payments. It needs an additional $247 million to become current with its creditors, most of them private. The Honduran Gvernment insists that the commitments of the foreign debt "are holding back" the development programs of the country, considered one of the poorest on the continent.

The Salvadorans, on their part, are $160 million behind in their debt-service payments, a debt which amounts to $2.2 billion.

Panama, which normally kept up-to-date with its foreign commitments, announced in 1987 that it was unable to pay as a result of the economic crisis that resulted when its state funds were frozen in the United States and as a result of the internal political crisis. Panama owes its international creditors $540 million in overdue interests on a foreign debt amounting to more than $6 billion, the highest per-capita debt of the region.

Guatemala, with an annual inflation rate of 12 percent, sustains every year an increase of five to six percent in its debt, which amounts now to $2.85 billion.

Costa Rica, with a $3.6-billion debt breaks the "rule" in Central America and regularly amortizes its interest, but it insists—like the rest of the countries in the region—that even the most stable Central American economies are very weak and cannot totally pay their loans.

According to previous statements made by the presidents of the area, they will avail themselves of the summit, which concludes on 17 June, to request assistance from the international community so it will finance new development projects in the area.

The meeting of the rulers with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on the night of 17 June has been interpreted by Central American political circles as Washington's "approval" of the new development efforts. The majority of the regional countries have new administrations, either conservative or centrist, as a result of the democraziation process supported by the U.S. Administration.

Linares on 'Guest' Attendance

PA1506123590 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2122 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Report by reporter Antonio Ortega]

[Text] Antigua, Guatemala, 14 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Panamanian Foreign Minister Julio Linares said today that the Central American presidents must prevent "the continuation of the regional conflict" because without peace "it will be very difficult to maintain democracy."

Upon his arrival at the hotel where the eighth Central American summit will be held, the Panamanian diplomat stated that it is necessary to consolidate peace in the area to strengthen democracy and therefore attain development and social justice.

Linares reiterated that his country is attending the Central American summit for the first time, but only as a guest, although Panama has always been linked to the isthmian countries both geographically and politically.

The Panamanian foreign minister stated that Panamanian President Guillermo Endara's presence at the summit will help the Central American presidents study the degree of integration that Panama could have with the other five countries of the region.

Linares ruled out the possibility that the invitation sent by the Central American presidents to Panama could be a way to legitimize Endara's government, since, he said, "a government's legitimacy is granted by its people."

The Central American presidents, with Panama as a guest, will begin the "first" Central American "economic summit" in Antigua tomorrow, 15 June. The area presidents will discuss the serious regional crisis and will seek formulas to promote overall development in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama.

FMLN Asks Backing of Peace Process

PA1506042990 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Jun (AFP)—A Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] commission asked Honduran President Rafael Callejas today to back the pacification process in El Salvador during the Central American summit meeting to take place this weekend in Guatemala.

The FMLN representatives proposed that the participants at the summit meeting issue a resolution backing the Geneva Protocol and the Caracas Agreement signed on 4 April and 16 May, respectively, by the Salvadoran guerrillas and the Alfredo Cristiani administration. The protocol and the agreement deal with the methodology, agenda, and schedule of the negotiations.

The FMLN request was presented to Callejas by the FMLN Political and Diplomatic Commission members who met for the same purpose last Tuesday [12 June] with Costa Rican President Rafael Calderon, who will attend as an observer the meeting that the chiefs of state of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Guatemala will hold.

Miguel Saenz, one of the FMLN delegates, has said that it is not possible to say when there will be peace in El Salvador "because it is [words indistinct] with a very bitter struggle and no one can say that it will be resolved in two or four months." However, he added, "We are interested in resolving the conflict as soon as possible."

Cuba

Castro Says Break With USSR 'Very Unlikely'

PA1506020690 Havana International Service in Spanish 0005 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro thinks that a collapse of the Caribbean island's relations with the Soviet Union is very unlikely. He admitted, however, that in Cuba, it is always necessary to be prepared for the worst and added that there are plans to survive under those circumstances.

Castro's remarks were made to Beatriz Vicio, editor of CUADERNOS DEL TERCER MUNDO, an international magazine published in Spanish, Portuguese, and English. Vicio gave IPS [Interpress Service] the opportunity to publish in advance a summary of the long, exclusive interview.

Concerning the hypothetical causes that could provoke a collapse in Cuba's relations with the Soviet Union, Castro mentioned civil strife, which he considered very unlikely, and the country's disintegration as a result of the separatist tendency.

Castro added that, to cope with a crisis, Cuba relies on its food supply, enough for 40 million people, which is four times its population. The nation could halt social development almost entirely for a number of years because the country has already made great progress in this field. He said that socialism gives Cuba an opportunity to become part of Latin America and that, should capitalism return to the island, the Cuban economy would be absorbed by the United States, something the United States wants to do with Mexico and Canada.

East European Missions To Reduce Staffing

PA1406230390 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Havana, 14 Jun (AFP)—East European sources have stated here that the withdrawal of East European experts and the staff reductions at East European diplomatic missions in Havana will begin this summer and will be completed by the end of the year.

The fact that Cuba and the countries of East Europe shared the same political views and were signatories to an increasing number of cooperation agreements in all fields, justified the presence in Cuba of thousands of East European advisers and their relatives during the last 30 years.

Most of the agreements signed between Cuba and the East European countries will expire on 1 January 1991, and therefore most East European experts will have to leave Cuba by that time. Some will do so with tears in their eyes and with heavy hearts.

This exodus (which is a generalized one with the exclusion of the Soviets) will modify some of the characteristics of life in Havana. The first ones to pack their bags will be the East Germans, whose situation will evolve directly in accordance with the reunification process. According to a GDR source, almost half of the 500 East German experts who are currently living in Cuba will not return to Havana after their summer vacation.

The noncommercial payment protocols signed between Cuba and the GDR will be annulled in a "de facto" manner as of 1 July because of the monetary reunification between the GDR and the FRG. Thus, the economic status of the East German experts and diplomats currently living in Cuba will also change.

First of all, these experts and diplomats will have to make their purchases in foreign currencies. In addition, their salaries will also be paid in foreign currencies. This is something for which the Cuban enterprises and institutions are not prepared because they are used to receiving payments in local currency.

The same type of change will affect over the next few months the 477 Bulgarian citizens who, according to an electoral list issued by the Bulgarian Embassy for the first free elections in Bulgaria held last Sunday [10 June], are living in Cuba.

The same phenomenon will affect hundreds of Czechoslovaks and citizens of other East European countries. According to Hungarian sources, the 30 Hungarian experts who are still in Cuba will leave the island by the end of this year, except for "two or three" of them.

One example of the changes that are already taking place in Cuba is the closing of the Polish School; another is that the East Germans are examining the future of their schools and bars in the country.

These changes are true human drama for some people. On the eve of his departure from Cuba, retiring Pavel Bires, chief of the Czechoslovak commercial delegation to Cuba who had been on the island since 1964, said that he "is almost Cuban."

Some Bulgarians talked about their friendship and solidarity with Cuba with anticipated nostalgia. They say that their country has been given the name of "Cuba of the Balkans." Bulgaria built its biggest foreign industrial factory, the "26 July" Metallurgic Plant, in the Cuban Province of Holguin.

The East Europeans living in Cuba hope that despite the sociopolitical transformations, their countries will find ways to maintain a certain form of cooperation with Cuba, which, according to them, has been mutually advantageous.

The Bulgarians say: "We should not destroy our common home." The Czechoslovaks recommend the establishment of exchange contracts. The Polish believe that the development of tourism will help solve the debt problems.

The expected reduction in the East European diplomatic missions in Cuba will be conducted on the quiet. In other words, those officials who conclude their mission in Havana or who are at the age of retirement will not be replaced.

For those who stay, life will be economically more difficult, beginning with the fact that these people will no longer be able to purchase with nonconvertible currency. As for reciprocity policies, rents have already gone up. For example, the rent paid by the Polish press agency PAP in Havana has gone up five times. PAP used to pay 708 pesos a month and is now paying 3,223 pesos a month.

The USSR's political resolve to maintain and increase its cooperation with Cuba has been announced and the Soviets are giving no signs of withdrawing from Cuba. According to Soviet sources, approximately 8,000 Soviets are currently living in the capital. Many of them have decided to spend their summer vacations here since many of them believe that life is easier in Havana than in Moscow.

Labor Minister Condemns Continuation of Blockade

FL1506011590 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] International news agencies report that Cuban Labor Minister Francisco Linares Calvo denounced today the continuation of the blockade on Cuba and defended our country's right to take the socialist road to development. The minister said: The knocking down of the Berlin Wall is welcomed, but the wall of the over 30 years of blockade against Cuba is still intact at a time when East European political events are on the rise.

Linares Calvo noted to the 2,000 delegates to the meeting being held in Geneva that Cuba decided on its own to take the socialist road to development 30 years ago. He said throughout those years the country has had to face the imperialist arrogance which, from the beginning, attempted not only an armed attack but also to isolate Cuba through the tightest blockade any underdeveloped country has had to endure.

Once more, stressed the Cuban labor minister, we should remember that socialism in Cuba has its roots in the purest Marti and Marxist-Leninist thinking, that it was not imposed by the military force of any power, but that it was a result of a popular revolution which triumphed over the abuse, crimes, and looting of governments supported by the United States.

Malmierca, Guyanese Minister Arrive in Venezuela

FL1406121890 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has arrived in Venezuela en route to Bolivia after an official three-day visit to Guyana. Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson arrived in Caracas on the same airplane, thus beginning an official visit to Venezuela.

Prior to traveling to Caracas, the Cuban and Guyanese foreign ministers signed in Georgetown the agreements pertaining to relations between the two countries' Foreign Ministries. This establishes the exchange of delegations to analyze the bilateral, regional, and international situations, as well as the exchange of information and expertise.

6 Projects Presented to PAHO for Consideration

FL1406120590 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Carlyle Guerra de Macedo, director of the Pan American Health Organization [PAHO] has departed for Washington, where PAHO has its headquarters.

Cuba presented six budgetary projects which were discussed with PAHO representatives during their visit to our country. These projects range from the pharmaceutical industry, medical assistance, training, and scientific information.

The cooperation program will be assessed by the PAHO to provide us with aid in the next four-year period in the fields of medications, economy, automation in the service area, and the development and improved training of workers in this sector.

Las Tunas Plenum Discusses Party Congress

FL1406172990 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Report by Las Tunas reporter Jorge Perez]

[Text] The 10th special plenum of the provincial committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] in Las Tunas began meeting this morning to analyze the call for the Fourth PCC Congress. The meeting is attended by Carlos Aldana, member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee; General Sixto Batista Santana, national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and alternate member of the PCC Politburo; as well as Alfredo Jordan Morales, first secretary of the PCC in Las Tunas Province and member of the PCC Central Committee. The more than 250 participants are now discussing how to perfect the PCC's work, its methods, style of work, structural efficiency, the exemplariness of its membership and leaders, and other aspects.

Machado Ventura Closes PCC Plenum in Santiago

FL1506020090 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Report by Josefa Bussi from Santiago de Cuba]

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, this afternoon closed the special plenum of the PCC in this

province which began yesterday at the Maranon Brothers' provincial school to analyze the call for the Fourth PCC Congress. The party leader said:

[Begin Machado recording] The way in which the next discussions will be held now in the plenums of municipal committees and mass organizations, and later in the assemblies in the work centers was noted yesterday. They will develop differently. They will be shaped differently. Other suggestions will be made. We have to keep that in mind if we view this as something that can be useful to us as training. They are not going to be like these. The assemblies will be totally different. They are going to be colored by the real situation they have in the place, at the work center, at the organization.

We have to understand that and not have a set format for each one of these meetings. We have to put ourselves in the place, the conditions, and even at the level of the remarks of the comrades. Many times they may not have the most eloquent way of expressing themselves, but we have to find out what the comrade intends to say, what he has inside. So, in this way, to the extent in which we do this, is the way in which we will be able better to direct and take forward the responsibility we have of participating and helping in this entire important development process of the discussion of the call for the party congress. [end recording]

The subject of mass organizations was discussed extensively during the afternoon session of the Santiago plenum. Various remarks were made about whether the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] should be maintained as an organization or not. This was thoroughly discussed. There were a variety of views. Let us listen.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified speaker] We believe that we truly have to analyze this. The role the FMC played 30 years ago, in 1960, is no longer the same. Then, the main task was to get women to join contingents, to note the need for men to let them join the work force, the need to join it. At that stage, the province only had 8,000 women and now we have 140,000....

[Second unidentified speaker, interrupting] Workers.

[First speaker] What?

[Second speaker] Workers.

[First speaker] Workers. I believe that the FMC has accomplished decisive work during these 30 years. [end recording]

The morning session began with discussions on the subject of culture and society. The last point of the agenda began with valuable and controversial views on the very sensible topic of the education system and the rectification of creative thinking. Rosa Elena Simeon, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, reflected on this and noted that in reality in our country social sciences have not been at the same development level as that achieved in the scientific-technical field. She explained that work is being done on this to really give the necessary boost to this very important branch of the Academy of Sciences and of the country.

Plenum Highlights Outlined

FL1506024290 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Report by Rosalia Arnaez from Santiago de Cuba]

[Excerpts] The special Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] plenum in Santiago de Cuba ended today. The plenum fulfilled its goal of self-critical analysis of economic activities, and discussion of how to organize better our spiritual life and how to strengthen our ideology and our values.

In its second day of work, the participants of the plenum analyzed the perfecting of the People's Government. The debates occupied most of the morning session. Views were expressed indicating that the work of the state and the government should be separated once and for all. The participants also talked about how to elect representatives to the various areas of the People's Government. Some comrades said the mandate period should be extended to five years. A personal experience served as a warning to prevent the excessive burden of responsibilities on some comrades.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] I am second secretary of the party in a defense zone. I am a member of the provincial committee. I am a member of the municipal committee. I am a delegate of the People's Government. I am president of the Transportation Commission. I am a class A autobody repair technician. [laughter] How can I do all that? In addition, I have to be a model communist. Because to make demands one has to be a model. Sometimes one looks at oneself.... [changes thought] One day I was asked to attend seven meetings from 1700 to 1800. I stood at a corner and looked around and said: I am going home. [laughter] I thought I should go to the PCC's provincial committee or to the PCC's municipal committee meeting which are more important. [end recording]

The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] and the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] were food for thought concerning whether they should change their content and form to respond to the current times, prevent the duplication of efforts that the CDR and FMC make, and free their time for other activities. This point was tossed around a lot. The party will have to study the various views on the matter. [passage omitted]

For my part, I have had the opportunity of attending a magnificent meeting of communists. The leadership of Comrade Esteban Lazo, first secretary of the PCC in Santiago de Cuba, facilitated a true atmosphere of democracy where other people's thoughts were respected, where refutation was made with moderation and arguments whenever we did not agree over something. I believe this has been a magnificent exercise in

facing the task the party leaders must undertake, the call for the Fourth PCC Congress in community-based organizations and work centers beginning on 1 July.

Dominican Republic

JCE Refuses Further Verification of Vote

FL1406181390 Santo Domingo Radio-Television Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] The Central Electoral Board [JCE] has rejected the request that the organization resume the process of comparing and verifying the polling station documents. In Resolution 56/90, the JCE justifies its decision based on the opposition shown by different political organizations to the resumption of this work.

In its resolution, the JCE recalls that it was the Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, which formally requested a resumption of the verification and comparison of the polling station documents and elections results. It also says that Pena Gomez later stated that it was necesssary to resume the procedure so the JCE would be in a position to offer the public clean election results.

Majluta: Balaguer's Reelection 'Irreversible'

FL1406174590 Santo Domingo Radio-Television Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] President Jacobo Majluta has stated that the reelection of President Joaquin Balaguer is irreversible, and warned that something worse would happen in the country if Juan Bosch were to be declared the winner now. He said that Juan Bosch is now being called upon to play a role similar to the one Majluta had to play after the 1986 elections. Otherwise he could cause the PLD to lose the opportunity of remaining the top party for the 1994 elections and would put the country's socioeconomic development in a dangerous situation.

Under another heading, Jacobo Majluta, referring to the PRI, stated that soon that political organization will undergo some weakening because of the renovations which are being made in that organization to eradicate methods and bad habits carried over from the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Haiti

President Trouillot Addresses Nation on Elections

FL1406133790 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] No obstacle, no lack of understanding is going to stop me or make me less determined to accomplish the task that has been confided in me, said provisional president Ertha Pascal Trouillot last night in a message specially addressed to the Haitian nation. President Trouillot also asked the population to take advantage of tomorrow's Festival of Corpus Christi to pray for the nation. She asked the nation to make tomorrow a day of prayer. We will have you listen to what she said yesterday in the message.

[Begin Trouillot recording] Brothers and sisters, on Thursday, 14 June, which is the Festival of Corpus Christi, we will observe a day of fasting and prayer. I ask all of you, large and small, young and old, to implore the Lord God, the Holy Spirit, to walk at our side—to light the way for us so we can hold the elections without problems, leaving rancor and vindictiveness, envy, and hatred behind; leaving behind all hatred, to become one, all of us together, to set in place a good government. For that, we will pray hard—a lot, a lot, a lot. Thank you. [end recording]

That was provisional Haitian President Ertha Pascal Trouillot, who addressed a message to the Haitian nation last night over National Haitian Radio and Television.

Gerard Latortue Denies Presidential Candidacy

FL1406124690 Port-au-Prince L'UNION in French 13-15 Jun 90 No 360 p 1

[Excerpts] In its Monday 11 June edition, our colleague on Center Street, LE NOUVELLISTE, announced that Gerard Latortue might possibly run for president of the Republic. [passage omitted]

In a telephone conversation with L'UNION, Gerard Latortue declared he had been astonished by that bit of news, for he is not a candidate to the presidency. He is allegedly in Haiti merely on vacation, and the only reason he went to Gonaives was to visit his relatives.

El Salvador

Rebels Think U.S. Wants Political Solution

PA1406180190 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2115 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] San Jose, 13 Jun (DPA)—There are signs that the United States wants to cor tribute to a political solution of the Salvadoran conflict, Salvadoran guerrilla sources said in San Jose today.

Antonio Cardenal and Miguel Angel Saenz, members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FMLN/FDR] Political Commission, pointed out that the administration of President George Bush "is more pragmatic and less ideological" than ex-President Ronald Reagan's administration.

The opposition representatives said that this is indicated by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's presence at the Central American summit to be held in Guatemala City this weekend.

On 11 June, Cardenal and Saenz met with Costa Rican President Rafael Angel Calderon "to initiate a relationship with the new Costa Rican Government and to present to it some views regarding the upcoming Central American summit."

Cardenal and Saenz said that the Salvadoran rebel forces are mainly concerned over the possibility that an attempt at ignoring the recent accords signed between the guerrillas and President Alfredo Cristiani's government in Geneva and Caracas might succeed.

Government, FMLN to Hold New Talks in Mexico

PA1406223290 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2141 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] The United Nations reported today that the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) will hold a new round of direct talks in Mexico.

The meeting will begin on 19 June, and Alvaro de Soto will participate in this round of talks as representative of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Representatives of President Alfredo Cristiani's Government and the FMLN met for five days in Caracas, Venezuela, last May.

Coprefa Reports 11 Killed in Recent Clashes

PA1406145990 Paris AFP in Spanish 0539 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Jun (AFP)—Official sources have reported that today urban guerrilla commandos attacked army positions in the capital with rocket launchers and rifle fire. The report added that heavy clashes in the country's eastern region left 11 dead and two wounded.

In a telephone call to a local radio station, the guerrillas said that during today's attack they destroyed an Army armored personnel carrier in the Dolores neighborhood in southern San Salvador.

Although the Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) denied the rebels' version, it did admit that three soldiers of the Cavalry Regiment were wounded during a guerrilla attack.

In addition, Coprefa reported that 10 guerrillas and one soldier were killed and two soldiers wounded as a result of bloody armed clashes during the past 24 hours near Jocoaitique, in eastern Morazan Department.

During the same clashes, rebels damaged an Air Force U.S.-made UH-1H helicopter.

Radio Venceremos Advocates New FMLN Offensive

PA1506011490 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 13 Jun 90 p 24

[Text] A second large-scale insurgent offensive would be the only way to stop the military's impunity and the repression the Salvadoran people have been subjected to, said the FMLN's [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] radio station Radio Venceremos in a commentary entitled "The Army's Impunity and the Guerrilla Offensive," which was broadcast today.

"The offensive is tied in with the negotiations process, and if the talks do not progress because the military stubbornly sticks to its system of impunity, the offensive's legitimacy will be enormously enhanced. We must not forget that November's offensive forced the government to participate in negotiations mediated by the United Nations, and we are fully aware of the social costs this entails, but we could not prolong the nation's agony," the rebel commentary underscored.

The destruction of evidence in the case of the Jesuits, which was ordered by the deputy director of the Military School, the statement by a U.S. officer before a judge, and the evidence in the murder of the Jesuits and their two employees prove that the High Command ordered the murders and that Colonel Benavides executed those orders. The commentary added that despite all of this, the trial has been stalled and there are no indications that there will be a trial. On the contrary, it is possible that the only ranking military officer involved will go free.

"While national and international pressures concerning the Armed Forces may have moderated the statements by Alfredo Cristiani and the military, they have not diminished the impunity of the latter who, the commentary said, have rather increased their public displays of murder, alluding to the presence of Arce Battalion troops dressed in civilian clothes during the trial of the soldier

who murdered Canal Doce cameraman Mauricio Pineda. The soldier was acquitted."

In a climate like this, the insurgents said, no Salvadoran can excise his rights of citizenship and, therefore, a new democratic constitution is necessary. To this effect the issues of putting an end to the military's impunity and demilitarizing the Army are fundamental to the negotiations. Other points related to the country's democratization are totally dependent on them.

It is no accident that the government is showing resolve to make concessions in electoral and judicial matters while simultaneously opposing such action, the insurgent radio station concluded.

National Guard Denies Torture of Spanish Citizen

PA1506012490 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Jun 90 p 68

[Text] Yesterday the Salvadoran National Guard described the accusations made against the Salvadoran Armed Forces as groundless and discrediting. The Armed Forces have been accused of torturing a Spanish citizen.

A National Guard spokesman stated that Mr. Carlos Gonzalez Perez was arrested for snooping around military installations at El Picacho on the San Salvador Volcano, but that when the authorities urged Gonzalez to undergo a physical examination for legal purposes, he refused to do so. For that reason, the papers that were issued during his stay at the Treasury Police did not include the physical examination document, the National Guard spokesman said.

The National Guard spokesman stated that Carlos Gonzalez Perez was arrested by National Guard personnel on 5 June while he was snooping around a restricted area on the San Salvador Volcano near a place known as El Picacho. Gonzalez Perez gave no justification for his presence in the area and tried to escape from the facilities where he was being kept.

On that occasion, Gonzalez Perez bit Lieutenant Miguel Angel Valle's right thumb and destroyed a wooden stool. The source said that Gonzalez stated the following in a provoking tone: "These installations will be blown into pieces in less than a month, because everything is planned already, and all the relatives of the military have been identified in order to kill them. After being asked about the reason for his presence in the area, Gonzalez Perez said that he would not answer any questions unless a church representative, the Spanish consul, or an Interior Ministry delegate were present.

Finally, the National Guard spokesman said that the accusations made by people and organizations that are apparently interested in discrediting the Armed Forces are unjustified. These people and organizations have been saying that the Salvadoran National Guard tortured Spanish citizen Carlos Gonzalez Perez. The same source added that a report on the prisoner's detention will be delivered to the Salvadoran Immigration authorities.

Army Confiscates Weapons, Reports Casualties

PA1506042890 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] A military source has reported that since 10 June there have been at least 10 casualties, including dead and wounded, in skirmishes between the Salvadoran Army and guerrillas in Cabanas and Chalatenango Departments in northern El Salvador.

A communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] reports that a rebel was killed and four others were wounded in skirmishes on 10 and 11 June in Tejutla and San Jose Las Flores in Chalatenango Department. Meanwhile, one soldier was killed and four others were wounded in a clash with rebels in Cinquera, Cabanas Department, 71 km northeast of San Salvador.

Coprefa also reported that on a busy street in San Salvador alleged guerrilla urban commandos wounded a passerby who was previously crippled by the war and is a National Police administrative employee.

The source added that at an unidentified location the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] turned over to the International Red Cross three soldiers, including a military nurse, who were wounded in a skirmish with the rebels.

The army reported that it has seized from the rebels 10 catapults, 20 explosive charges, 57 mines, 12 submachine guns, 35 grenades, 49 blocks of TNT, nine RPG-7 rifle shells, 12 propellant charges for RPG-7 rifles, an AR-15 rifle, and other military materiel hidden in underground weapons caches in Tonacatepeque, a settlement in San Salvador, and in Santa Ana Department in western El Salvador.

According to official sources, the Army and the guerrillas have intensified actions in the country in the past week before the upcoming round of talks between the government and the FMLN scheduled for mid-June.

19 Labor Unions Join To Fight Government Decree

PA1506023790 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] On 12 June, 19 labor organizations announced the formation of the Interstate and Municipal Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Inter-Estatal y Municipal], the goal of which will be to struggle against Decree 483 on the government's economic measures and to seek improvements for government employees.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] We have attempted to form a joint organization that will adopt

specific actions. We have called it the Interstate and Municipal Coordinating Board, and it represents 19 organizations.

From the outset we will be struggling to abolish Decree 483. Later on, we will also wage a joint struggle to obtain decree-laws that will benefit the government employees. The Christian Democratic Party broadened the middle class, but the Arena [Nationalist Republican Alliance] government has focused its attack on the middle classes in order to benefit the wealthiest sectors. Arena's economic measures also constitute an attack on the poor, the wage-earners, and those who depend on a salary.

Therefore, we have reached the conclusion that Arena's economic policy constitutes an attempt to once again concentrate wealth in the hands of the few. [end recording]

The Interstate and Municipal Coordinating Board also urged all workers at autonomous institutions to avoid being taken by surprise and to prepare to attain the platform of demands that they have been systematically denied.

1st Brigade Commander Supports Dialogue Process

PA1506042490 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] The Armed Forces reiterated today their support for the dialogue process held between the government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

1st Infantry Brigade Commander Francisco Elena Fuentes said today that the Army continues to support the talks between the government and the FMLN, even though a purge and reduction of the Armed Forces are being discussed. Elena Fuentes said that, as a military officer, he is optimistic regarding the second round of talks.

[Fuentes] *I am optimistic regarding the talks that are currently being held. I share and support the statements made by the High Command, because we support all the activities that are being conducted by the government to bring peace and democracy to this country.*

The military chief said that because of the dialogue process the FMLN has decreased its military actions, especially in the urban areas of San Salvador.

[Fuentes] *I believe the activities of the terrorists have decreased, maybe because of all the statements that were made in the talks between the government and the FMLN leaders. However, at certain times one becomes pessimistic when one hears statements such as the ones made by an FMLN leader last week, who said he disagreed with the talks being held.*

In other matters, Elena Fuentes denied that the Army is pressuring judicial authorities to rule in favor of some military officers involved in illegal activities.

[Fuentes] *I totally deny absolutely everything having to do with that. It is quite the contrary. As members of the Armed Forces, we have cooperated with the judicial branch with regard to some arrests, which they have requested. We have even cooperated with them in investigating cases of abuse of authority reported within the Armed Forces. We have immediately sent them to the judge, who is the person in charge of conducting the process.*

Guatemala

Cerezo Views Upcoming Central American Summit

PA1406175490 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] During a news conference held on 12 June, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo said that the importance of the Central American presidential summit, which will be held in La Antigua, Guatemala, has motivated the visit that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker will pay to Guatemala. Cerezo said Baker will come to Guatemala to obtain information regarding the results of the proposals presented during the summit.

Cerezo stated that the issues to be discussed during the economic summit will be important and that decisions that may turn Central America into an area of economic development in the medium-term will be made. Cerezo added that the presence of U.S. Secretary of State Baker in Guatemala means that the United States considers the Central American summit an important event because of the political discussions that will be held during the summit.

Cerezo said that another reason for Baker's visit is the fact that the United States is still interested in what happens in Latin America from an economic point of view. The United States cannot turn its eyes toward other nations and abandon Latin America, because it has traditional ties with our region.

Finally Cerezo stated that the Central American economic crisis is linked to the world economic crisis and to the United States. For that reason, the upcoming Central American summit will be very important for the region. Central America must promote total, regional integration. It must become a single economic force, because in that way the region will be allowed to make progress in that field.

Minister Bolanos Comments on URNG Agreements

PA1406175590 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] Guatemalan Defense Minister General Juan Leonel Bolanos has said that the document drafted

following the talks between representatives of the various Guatemalan sectors and leaders of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) is full of good intentions, but it is not legally binding.

Bolanos added that the rebels can hold direct conversations with representatives of the Guatemalan Government if they comply with the Esquipulas II agreements—in other words, if they lay down their weapons.

The minister said that, in his opinion, the document signed in San Lorenzo del Escorial by representatives of nine political parties and leaders of the URNG is a document intended for the National Reconciliation Commission.

Bolanos said: That agreement contains only good intentions and expressed wishes.

URNG's 'Commander Gaspar' Interviewed

PA1406154090 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 6 Jun 90 pp 2, 39, 43

["Excerpts" of an interview with Rodrigo Asturias, alias Commander Gaspar, of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, by J. Jaime Hernandez; in Madrid on 4 June—all quotation marks as published]

[Text] [Hernandez] Judging from the results of this meeting between the guerrillas and the 19 political parties that comprise the Guatemalan political panorama, the negotiation process initiated three years ago is making good headway. The overflowing eagerness with which the El Escorial agreement was received is surprising. As I see it, this agreement is full of ambiguities. In view of this, I wonder, have the guerrillas been naive this time? Or is it that this omnipresent power that is the Army has radically changed its stand in view of the deepest demands of the rebels' warfare?

[Asturias] "To begin with, I would disagree with either of these two extremes. We have not been naive, but we have been flexible and have tried to create more and more comprehensive conditions in searching for a consensus on the great national problems. This means we must seek points of convergence, particularly among political parties. In the El Escorial agreement,"we can find elements that do not contradict the stands we have defended. Quite the opposite, these factors encourage positive and constructive positions. I will expand on this in more detail. "It has been very important for us to keep meeting with the political parties on a steady basis if we consider that the beginning of such an accord has been achieved for the first time in Guatemala. This represents a very important step forward because we have overcome the great obstacle of a lack of communication, which precluded a direct political exchange of views and discussion.

"Even before the El Escorial meeting, most of the interlocutors knew each other indirectly by name only. Gathering around a table to discuss the country's future has been very positive. I think this fact alone has justified the meeting at El Escorial.

"In connection with this meeting, it is necessary to highlight the preliminary accords reached that refer to the need to undertake institutional transformations in Guatemala to democratize the country's life and simultaneously resolve some problems that by themselves negate a democratic system. For instance, it is impossible to have democracy as long as problems related to the existence of the so-called civilian self-defense patrols and the concentration camps called model farms are not solved. There will be no democracy as long as the interpolice system controlled by the Army is not dissolved and as long as the Army's intelligence network is not put under the authority of the judicial system.

"This cannot be otherwise because the Army has created an entire repressive police structure that first of all affects and nullifies the country's political parties."

[Hernandez] Tell me, do you honestly believe that an institution as furiously anticommunist and rough as the Guatemalan Army would really accept an institutional transformation and give away power that it has always refused to relinquish...?

[Asturias] "Well, this could establish the foundation to achieve that. This could establish the foundation for the beginning of talks in Guatemala. It is essential to reach a consensus on such reforms. You asked how far we get in making changes, especially in the Army. I believe that this is somewhat unpredictable, not so much because of the leadership you mentioned, but because there are different tendencies within the Armed Forces.

"The Army today is not the monolithic organization of yesteryear. Today there are currents of opinion and segments of the hierarchy that believe in and advocate a political and negotiated solution. Other segments favor total war. Therefore, we must now open doors to ensure that this process will be successful. To the extend that there is discussion about this political struggle, there will be more opportunities to negotiate. We cannot give up before even beginning to tackle the task of achieving peace and reconciliation.

"I will give you an example. Since 1987, we have maintained a permanent struggle in search of dialogue and negotiation despite being told by quarters from within and outside our organization that our endeavor would be useless. Today, in hindsight, we have advanced more than we had ever imagined in our search for peace and democracy in our country. We will maintain this line because we are convinced that these talks must not only seek an end to the war, but a solution to the country's main problems."

[Hernandez] Once involved in this negotiation process, I imagine that the URNG, which has promised not to boycott the November elections, will adopt a new low-key strategy in its struggle. However, I presume that this does not mean that it would lower its guard. In view of

this, how difficult will it be to remain on guard, especially if we take into account that the transshipment of weapons through the area has now become more difficult and risky?

[Asturias] "I must point out that the URNG has based the strategy of its struggle on the development of its own forces and resources. The Guatemalan guerrillas have never depended on the shipment of arms..."

[Hernandez] Not even depended on others for economic resources?

[Asturias] "No, not even for that. The belief, which is quite generalized, that a certain place or area is giving us military or economic support is completely false. We have our war fund that we have financed ourselves through the years via means—let us say nonmilitary means—and such a fund has allowed us to enjoy a network of supplies nourished by the black market and our own military crafts industry, if you wish to call it that, but one that is our own. For example, we developed a kind of rifle grenade that produces virtually the same effect as a 60-mm mortar...."

[Hernandez] How many armed men does the URNG have?

[Asturias] "At this time we have between 3,500 and 4,000 men. However, that figure only represents those who are permanently concentrated in companies. We also have irregular forces, which are also military forces and are stationed in other zones where we do not traditionally operate. Those groups carry out propaganda activities, some harassment actions, and so forth. That is a broader contingent, which in a sense is self-sufficient and self-financed."

[Hernandez] In what departments do you currently maintain open fronts?

[Asturias] "In 12 of the 22 departments. In other words, over more than 50 percent of Guatemalan territory. We are in all the departments surrounding the capital. That is why we insist that we have agreed to sit down at the bargaining table—not because we are losing the war. On the contrary, during the past eight or nine months we have experienced the most victorious advancements and the greatest expansion the guerrilla movement has had in all its history.

An Advancement in Their Struggle

"Therefore, I insist that it is not out of weakness, but because of our principles and objectives that we have decided to continue with the negotiations. We have never visualized our victory as purely military; we also realize the need for our movement to advance in the political rank and file and in the area of diplomacy. The day we make significant advancements in all those fields, we can talk about a final victory."

[Hernandez] On the subject of advancements and goals to be reached, what guarantees are there that the Armed Forces will not continue to using legal subterfuge to carry out its counterinsurgency struggle? In addition, what is the possibility of including in the planned constitutional amendments the problems of the Indians and displaced people?

[Asturias] "Our commitment has been trying to reach a consensus to promote profound constitutional changes that will eliminate once and for all the subterfuge you have just mentioned. Such subterfuge includes the Public Order Law—decreed by Colonel Enrique Peralta Azurdia in 1964—to which the military frequently resorts when it is accused of violating the Constitution. Another chapter will have to deal with the Indian problems and the rights of the grass roots and labor groups. I have always insisted and will continue to insist that as long as we are not certain that those amendments will in fact be made, we cannot give up our struggle and join political life.

[Hernandez] What will happen to the displaced people as a result of a war that has lasted almost three decades?

[Asturias] "That is another chapter that must be discussed to solve a situation—not only of insecurity—that has forced many to abandon their land and families. At this time, there are a little more than 40,000 refugees in southern Mexico. However, there are another 450,000 who are displaced within their own homeland who need not only physical, but also economic security.

"To solve the problems of this huge army of refugees, we must put an end to this threatening group of civil self-defense patrols. Until this type of group is dissolved, the people will not be willing to return to their homes, which is what everyone wants.

"Besides the need for security, we must also consider the need for economic resources, which the international community has shown a willingness to at least partially supply. If these two factors are not worked out, it will be impossible to provide long-term solutions to these people.

[Hernandez] We have almost forgotten about that other important factor, the United States. What kind of news have you received throughout this negotiation process on the part of the U.S. Administration?

[Asturias] "A few days ago we were surprised to see a gesture by the U.S. State Department. A week before the talks were held in El Escorial, the U.S. State Department sent a letter to Msgr. Quesada, who is the mediator in these talks. The United States said that the talks were important for the solution of the conflict. We believe this gesture is not only significant, but highly positive as well. If this attitude is maintained, it would be beneficial, because it is well known that the United States has great influence over important sectors in Guatemalan political and social life, especially over those that are the most stubborn toward a negotiation process that includes the guerrillas as an active member. I believe this attitude is worn out and absurd because the guerrillas have won

their own political maneuvering room with their own effort and at a very high price, which we want to capitalize on today."

[Hernandez] By means of your imminent incorporation into the country's political life?

[Asturias] "That is the way it should be, but not before the minimum conditions, which we have proposed for the country's democratization, are fulfilled or satisfied. To do it beforehand would be like drowning the entire process and throwing a struggle that has lasted 30 years overboard. We are not willing to attain peace or to surrender at any cost, especially when the struggle has cost the lives of almost three generations of rebels, whom we cannot disappoint...."

Honduras

Nicaraguan Role in Border Dispute Examined

PA1506042390 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Jun 90 p 2

[Communique released by the Foreign Ministry's Information and Press Directorate on 8 June in Tegucigalpa]

[Text] Through its agent Ramon Valladares Soto, Honduras emphasized at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] its stand that the current disagreement between Honduras and El Salvador does not at all affect Nicaragua's possible rights in the Gulf of Fonseca.

Taking the floor to speak on Nicaragua's request to be heard on the issue, Valladares said that, considering Nicaragua's position in the Gulf, Honduras does not object to Nicaragua being allowed to express its point of view on the status of the Gulf of Fonseca waters. However, he flatly asserted that the disagreement does not affect the claim that Nicaragua might have on these waters.

The Honduran agent added that Honduras will accept no modification by Nicaragua of either the composition within the ICJ hearing room or the procedure, whose written stage has concluded.

In addition, international lawyer Derek Bowett, the Honduran Government's counsel for the defense, masterfully presented Honduras' stand regarding the request for Nicaragua's participation by asserting that Nicaragua had 10 years—since the peace treaty with El Salvador was signed in 1980—to point out to Honduras and El Salvador which Nicaraguan rights could be violated as the result of this matter.

Dr. Bowett said that in all these years Nicaragua never made known to either Honduras or El Salvador that its legal interests were threatened by a maritime delimitation.

With the help of maps, Dr. Bowett showed to the ICJ magistrates that Honduras' alleged rights in the Gulf do not at all interfere with Nicaragua's rights. It was reported from The Hague, where the ICJ is located, that the lawyer's argument lasted two hours. He examined Honduras' stand from the international viewpoint and that of the court's statutes and regulations.

The first round of hearings concluded with the participation of Honduras' counsel for the defense. The second round, much shorter than the first, will be held on 8 June, thus finishing the hearings to discuss Nicaragua's request to participate in the border, territorial, island, and maritime disagreement between Honduras and El Salvador.

Tegucigalpa, 8 June 1990.

Information and Press Directorate of the Foreign Ministry

Nicaragua

Difficulty in Paying Radio Workers Explained

PA1406200290 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Dr. Danilo Lacayo, director of information and press of the Presidency, yesterday discussed Radio Nicaragua employees' wage problems after they peacefully took over the radio station to demand their May and June payments, with the corresponding increases. Dr. Lacayo explains the situation.

[Begin Lacayo recording] We really inherited Radio Nicaragua's problem. I want to explain to the Nicaraguan people what was happening so they can understand. The radio station was not included in the national budget; as a state radio station, it should have been. That is why the problem arose. Basically, the problem arose because 15 percent of Radio Nicaragua's payroll comes from the state budget. The rest came from what is referred to as a complementary payroll.

We are trying to merge the complementary payroll with the fiscal payroll. The problem is that the Nicaraguan Government is trying to do its best to create a budget for Radio Nicaragua—a budget that did not exist before because the radio station was not included in its state finances. That is why we came here and talked to the employees. They are fully aware of the problem. We asked them to wait for eight days while we talk to the finance minister and bring up the matter before the appropriate authorities to work things out. After today's problem, they should be included on the state's payroll so that this double payroll system stops.

Previously, 15 percent of their wages came from the state budget, another percentage from the Presidency, and another percentange came from who knows where. That is how they got paid. Now we want state finances to pay their wages. We also explained to the employees, and it is good for the people to know, that the new government will respect employees who really are working. We told the union that those that are working, and whose work

can be seen, will remain in their jobs. We want their understanding because we have a number of people who are not doing anything. We cannot keep them on. [end recording]

Daniel Ortega Discusses Central American Summit

PA1406181990 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Former Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has called on the Central American presidents to discuss not only economic topics but also the preservation of human rights. After meeting last night with President Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier to discuss topics of regional interest, Ortega said that human rights violations remain one of the most pressing problems in the region. Ortega stated that he hopes the Central American presidents continue the peace process negotiations, adding that the constructive opposition he is carrying out in Nicaragua supports the progress made in the peace process.

Former President Daniel Ortega Saavedra believes that the Central American presidents should promote a solution to the conflicts in the region in order to attain peace in Central America. He mentioned the cases of El Salvador and Guatemala, adding that negotiations should be promoted. Ortega admitted that some progress has been made in the Salvadoran case, but to a lesser extent in the case of Guatemala.

Ortega said that joint efforts to solve economic problems should be accompanied by efforts to preserve human rights and to promote disarmament.

Ortega said that he was happy over the progress made in demobilizing the contras, adding that over 13,000 contras have layed down their weapons. Moreover, he said that the contras have surrendered 11,830 weapons to be destroyed, in addition to (?108) support weapons, including heavy-caliber machine guns, mortars, and [words indistinct]. Ortega said that the disarmament and demobilization are fundamental for the continuation of the regional peace process, because solving economic problems while disregarding other issues would weaken the peace process.

BARRICADA Reportage on National Agreement

Main Points Listed

PA1506011790 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Jun 90 p 3

[Article by Jose Leon Talavera: "Agreement Among Whom, and What For?"]

[Text] A national clamor echoed by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] gave the year 1990 the slogan "Year of Peace and Reconstruction." After nearly six months have passed, we can measure the ground covered so far and can say that although there has been some advancement, "there is still much to be done" before achieving that extraordinary goal.

It is true that the 25 February elections accredited before the world the development of a new democratic consciousness among the Nicaraguan people. Above all, the elections showed the FSLN's political stature because, despite the unequal conditions (military pressure, commercial embargo, acute economic crisis, etc.), it promoted the cleanest and most-observed electoral process in our America, accepting its defeat without any hesitation and thus opening up a new era in our country's political history.

It is also true that what seems to be an irreversible process of disarming the counterrevolutionary forces should be the end of a painful phase of direct foreign intervention and sacrifice by thousands of Nicaraguans—transferring to the civic-political struggle any differences among Nicaraguans. This necessarily implies that those who are demobilized have a right to personal security and to be benefited by special support programs in order to join society and participate as a civic-political organization—if they so desire—in the discussion of national problems.

However, the strengthening of the democratic process and the end of the war cannot by themselves solve the dramatic national crisis. It is necessary to begin the second phase of this same process, in which the main actors of society—placing the fatherland's interests above anything else—will spare the new generations of having to go through the experience of those who for decades have not had the alternative of lasting peace and economic and social development.

This requires a great national agreement, whose main participants would be: the UNO [National Opposition Union] government, representing the coalition of parties that obtained the majority of votes; the leaders of the main economic groups who, without any desire for vengeance or trying to impose methods of exploitation of the Somozist years, would like to show their ability to generate wealth; and of course the FSLN, which, although revengeful and "hot-headed" people inside and outside the country do not want to admit, represents the country's most organized democratic force. No one doubts that Sandinism represents the rupture with the Somozist and oligarchic past as well as the hope of the poor people, workers, peasants, artisans, youth, intellectuals, and small and medium property owners.

The challenge posed by reaching this national agreement first of all calls for preparing a basic agenda, which will require establishing the main objectives.

Therefore, we want to recommend some points of discussion that Nicaraguans who are anxious for peace and prosperity demand today.

—No return to the political, economic, and social relations system that existed in our country prior to 19 July 1979.

—Respect for the process of economic and social transformation, promoted by the revolution with the consensus of the entire nation, and including the respective decrees signed by the current president of the Republic (nationalization of the banks, natural resources, agrarian reform, and participation of the state as an essential economic agent, through the People's Ownership Sector).

—Respect for the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] as an expression of the new, nonrepressive National Army that guarantees the sovereignty and security of all Nicaraguans.

—Revision of specific cases of evident injustice in the seizure of rural or urban properties during the implementation of the revolutionary government's programs, establishing in said cases the corresponding compensation without affecting the rights acquired by third parties.

—Strengthening of the democratic system and full respect for the constitutional norms without affecting the constitutional reforms that may be implemented as an expression of and within the search for the improving our democracy.

We are certain that a minimum agreement on previously mentioned and other topics will open the doors to a political truce in which no social or economic group will relinquish the defense of its specific interests. We also believe that it will create opportunities so that the Nicaraguan people's energies and creativity may be oriented toward the generation of wealth and its just distribution.

Under these conditions, the government could dedicate its time, without prejudice or fear, to ruling and fulfilling its campaign promises, particularly now that the U.S. Government's voluminous aid has eliminated the excuse of "there are not enough funds" to achieve economic well-being.

Likewise, the Sandinists—who are the most important opposition force—would have the responsibility of defending and perfecting the democratic goals achieved so that the people may directly participate in solving national problems. Remember that a constructive opposition also involves offering the majority an alternative program to struggle for the defense of its interests.

The country certainly needs stability to concentrate its energies on creating and implementing economic programs. However, we would be idealists if we believed that the demand for stability implies a static situation devoid of social conflicts. In any case, the importance of a national agreement would imply establishing a democratic framework in which conflicts are settled by respecting the majority's will to strengthen the country's efforts toward progress.

Article Expresses Pessimism

PA1506011990 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Jun 90 p 3

[Article by Onofre Guevara L.]

[Text] We do not know why all of a sudden, overnight, without any justifiable reason, we have had proposed the strange idea of a national agreement, a concerted effort, or, without euphemisms, a political pact. Under the present circumstances, the proposal is uncalled for, even though there may be good intentions.

Let us go straight to the point. First, the proposal for reaching agreements or concerted efforts lays down norms toward which the country is not headed. In other words, the proposal is not in keeping with the government's actions. The proposal is not in keeping with the measures adopted by the right-wing government in areas that are sensitive to the social progress made by the revolution. They may say—it has already been insinuated—that the idea of a national accord will be carried out to strengthen the democratic system and respect for institutions. However, is it not because of the antidemocratic essence of the rightist government's policies that the progress made by the revolution is being undermined? Are people forgetting that this government is an antinational project that grew because it was fed by antinational interests and because it was imposed by the will of an antinational power?

We are asking the elm tree to bear pears in a very polite but stupid manner.

After weighing these opinions in favor of or against a national agreement, let us talk about the facts. The 27 March Transition Protocol was the product of the good intentions of the Sandinists, but it was not fulfilled very well by the new government, which violated the letter and spirit of the protocol by suspending the civil service law and by being complaisant with concessions and privileges for the counterrevolutionary leaders, who had agreed to demobilize their buddies. The government even reached extremes by authorizing the contras to have their own armed force—"the rural guard"—which will make them hangmen and knife bearers in large parts of the country. Is this beneficial?

The wage agreement, the result of a strike that was repressed by the government, went from a forced positive incident to a flagrant mockery because hundreds of people were dismissed from government institutions. Is this a positive sign for a national agreement?

The legislative agreement, which guaranteed university autonomy, was the product of a strong resistance by students and university professors, but it could not prevent part of the university campus from being taken away. This other agreement was a positive one, but it was a forced and partial agreement, which cannot be used as a basis for a national accord.

The presence of Dr. Sergio Ramirez in the official delegation participating in the Rome Conference is a positive FSLN contribution to the country's stability, which has not been imitated by the government. Do you recall the attitude of Central Bank President Francisco Mayorga, which Ramirez himself had to confront? That is no contribution to a national concerted effort.

The talks held between agriculture and industrial labor unions and the government took place because of the forced resistance of the workers in view of the government's offensive against their rights, but especially because the working class is leading the struggle against the return of property to former Somozist owners, which actually does not contribute to the so-called national agreement.

The scandalous concessions that were made to the counterrevolution will not contribute to a definitive end to the war because they are treated as a victorious armed force, and this is detrimental to the tranquility of peasants, who were customary victims of the mercenaries. It does not contribute to peace, and it shows that the national accord proposal is opposed to reality.

And what should we think or say about the reactionary offensive by the hypocrites at the Education Ministry? Could this in any way be seen as a factor for a national agreement, when a purely fascist concept of teaching is taking hold there?

There is not a single good sign that any positive contribution is being made toward a national agreement in Nicaragua under the leadership of a fascist government. We do not deny that a bourgeois-type government could be interested in developing democracy, but that is not the case with this government, which is of a bourgeois class that is dependent, reactionary, guided by a deep-seated class hatred against Sandinism, and is an out-and-out defender of capitalism, a subsidiary of imperialism.

To believe that all the negative aspects indicated, which disqualify this government as a possible promoter of a national agreement, are solely the product of "hot heads," would seem naive, because such thinking disregards the government's true nature as a government planned, promoted, and guided by a power that waged a war against us, which is still being prolonged in the form of concessions to the counterrevolutionaries.

Of course, an agreement or pact is possible even under these conditions, but it would only be a pact among the top brass, which would confirm the social-class nature of the government and would in no way benefit the broad sectors of the people.

To properly reverse this trend would require changes that are not visible on the horizon for the moment.

Ortega Discusses National Army Reduction

OW1506103190 Beijing XINHUA in English 0620 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] San Jose, June 14 (XINHUA)—The former president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, said in an interview with XINHUA here today [15 June] that the army reduction in his country is "substantive and goes beyond expectations."

A proposal of army reduction has been presented to President Violeta Chamorro by Commander of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces Humberto Ortega, brother of the former president.

The reduction of the army is an outcome of the disarmament process of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups after the difficult negotiations between the government and the rebels under the United Nations supervision.

Daniel Ortega, who is presently in San Jose paticipating in the funeral of former President Jose Figueres, also referred to the current political process in his country.

He said that, generally speaking, he is satisfied with the demobilization process of the contras. However, he criticized the concessions being made to the disarmed rebels, "without taking into account the demands of the farmers affected by the war."

Ortega stressed that the Sandinist Front will become a "constructive opposition" to the current Nicaraguan Government.

Daniel Ortega on Credit Program for Peasants

PA1406224290 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Former Sandinist President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has proposed to the Nicaraguan Government the need to implement a rehabilitation program with international support for the peasants who were affected by the war. Ortega said that the program should include a flexible credit system, because the current economic policy of the Nicaraguan Government conspires against the interests of small, medium, and cooperative producers.

Ortega concluded that only by implementing a flexible credit system will the government make justice prevail for this sector that has never stopped producing during the war years.

Southern Front Wants To Form Political Party

PA1406175790 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Francisco Delgadillo, political advisor to the members of the so-called Southern Front, has confirmed that his group aspires to establish a political party shortly.

Delgadillo, a signatory to agreements between the Southern Front and the government dealing with the disarmament and demobilization processes, which established 25 July as the deadline, reiterated that they have nothing to do with Eden Pastora, former chief of that contra front. Delgadillo said that his front's members, estimated at 2,500, will relocate to not yet defined areas of southern Zelaya once the disarmament and demobilization are concluded.

Program To Repatriate Refugees Begins

PA1406160390 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] The Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments yesterday announced the start of a program to repatriate Nicaraguan refugees in Costa Rica. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] will will provide aid. In the first half of 1990, approximately 1,000 Nicaraguans voluntarily returned to their country, and 3,500 persons have requested to return in the next three months. Delegations from the two governments and the UNHCR said the goal is to continue with the voluntary repatriation within a humanitarian, not a political, framework.

For that purpose, two return routes will be opened. One will be at the Los Chiles border post, and the other between the ports of Limon in Costa Rica and Bluefields in Nicaragua.

EPS Bulletin on Recent Contra Attacks

PA1506011690 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Sandinist People's Army, EPS, bulletin read by Lieutenant Andres Palacios in Managua on 11 June—live]

[Text] EPS General Command

Directorate of Public Relations

1990—Year of Peace and Reconstruction News Bulletin:

The warmongering counterrevolutionary forces continue to violate the definite cease-fire that was signed on 19 April 1990 by intensifying their terrorist actions against the civilian population and economic targets, having carried out the following criminal actions:
1. A group of mercenaries stole 250 head of cattle on 7 June at Tierra Blanca Hill, north of Morrito Municipality in Rio San Juan Department.
2. The rebels murdered a civilian by the name of Antonio Rodriguez on 8 June at Laguna Verde Hill, west of Wiwili in Jinotega Department.
3. Contras raided the town of Santo Tomas in the Chontales Department on 9 June, murdering EPS First Lieutenant Miguel Angel Murillo.

Managua, 11 June 1990

Directorate of Public Relations

EPS General Command

Spain To Help Train Police in Development Zones

PA1506043190 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Interview with Deputy Government Minister Jose Pale by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Pale] As stated in the agreements with the northern and southern fronts, the internal order police that will operate in the development zones will be made up of the members of the groups there. In a situation of instability, when a war has ended and all who have participated in it feel mistrustful, it is advisable to place public order and crime control in the hands of persons who inspire trust and offer guarantees where they will be working. Since the contras will be concentrated in the development zones, this internal order police will operate there.

[Reporter] Government Minister Carlos Hurtado has announced a trip to Spain to seek Spanish cooperation and advice on this topic. In what specific area will Spain offer this service? How long will the minister stay in Spain?

[Pale] Minister Hurtado will be in Spain for a brief period—just long enough to finalize the cooperation agreement with Spain, which will consist of both training our officers in Spain and sending Spanish officers here to strengthen the police academy. It is hoped that through this cooperation we can upgrade the police corps and fulfill all the ministry's plans to prepare and (?train) its forces.

[Reporter] This situation has raised some concern among the people, because problems always arise. The people say that sometimes police chiefs do not obey the Government Ministry's orders. What level of coordination exists with the top-ranking police officers?

[Pale] I can tell you that the top-ranking police officers have given us their full support. We can describe their professionalism and discipline as satisfactory. As happens with any police corps, whether it is big or small, we have problems here like anywhere else in the world. However, the important thing is that persons who break the law or commit a crime are going to be punished, and the rule of law prevails. We will do that whenever these cases arise, because the minister and the Chamorro government want to enforce the laws of the republic. If anyone breaks them, he will be punished.

[Reporter] There was also talk of a reorganization, including a change of the police uniform. When will those changes take place? Are you planning to make changes in the top hierarchy?

[Pale] The transition protocol establishes guarantees and respect for the hierarchy and ranks of the public force. This is the protocol, and the government respects it and abides by it.

Panama

Foreign Minister Comments on OAS Participation

PA1506042590 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Jun 90 p 1A

[Report by Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] Foreign Minister Julio Linares has said that the OAS "did not want to discuss the subject of Panama" because it was an issue that "makes them look bad." However, he also said he is pleased at the "climate of total acceptance" of our country that he saw at the OAS General Assembly last week in Asuncion, Paraguay.

Linares referred to a REUTER news dispatch that claimed that the U.S. and Panama missions had done everything possible so that the OAS would not discuss the Panama situation. REUTER attributed the report to an unidentified diplomat.

Linares said, "I can assure you that is completely false. The OAS did not want to discuss the subject of Panama because that is an issue that makes them look bad."

He said that he broached the subject of Panama twice, and that at no time did he shirk the issue. He said, "If you read my speech at the OAS on 8 June, you can see that it dealt exclusively with Panama."

He also revealed that a point on the OAS agenda included a report to be presented by the "Contadora Group" and the "Support Group" on their findings. When the time came, an ambassador speaking on behalf of the eight said that "Contadora" and the "Group of Eight" had ended their mission. He asked that from now on all reference to the "Contadora Group" be deleted.

Linares said that those who rule Panama now were in the opposition when Contadora existed and that they never sympathized with the Panamanian Government's participation in the Contadora Group because it gave legitimacy to a government maintaining itself in power by force of bayonets, as if it were a legitimate government.

He said that the government in power at the time was regarded as able to democratize Central America, when there was no democracy in Panama.

Linares said, "None of the foreign ministers did anything. No one said anything." He said that they had the opportunity laid out on a silver platter to discuss or to present the issue of Panama, if any one of them had really wished to do so.

He was asked if their silence was because they felt guilty about the attitude of complicity assumed by the OAS during the height of the political crisis in 1988, which finally led to the military invasion in December. He abstained from evaluating the attitude assumed by the foreign ministers. However, he did say he is convinced that they realize they did not act properly toward Panama.

Linares claims that Panama's participation in the OAS was very positive because it allowed him the opportunity to explain our position according to the viewpoint of the new democratic government. In his opinion, Panama's viewpoints were not understood by the Latin American community at critical moments.

Linares said that not only did he expound on what happened on 20 December, but he also explained the events leading up to that event. He also told the OAS that it must struggle for representative democracy in our continent.

He said that Panama's case is an example because the OAS talks about democracy but only in a rhetorical sense. When the time came to act so that Panama could consolidate its democracy, the OAS did not adopt any effective or positive measaures.

For some time the OAS has been debating the problem of Panama Canal tolls, because the countries in the Southern Pacific area are interested in obtaining a voice to explain to the Panama Canal Commission their viewpoints on the setting of canal tolls.

He said that Panama expressed its reservations about the adopted resolution, which claims that Panama is not affected or harmed by the measures in the resolution.

Legislator Claims U.S. Took Corpses to Honduras

PA1406175690 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 Jun 90 pA-4

[From the "Names and Events" column]

[Text] Mario Rognoni, a PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] legislator in the Legislative Assembly, said a few days ago that "the U.S. Army took the bodies of many Panamanians killed during the invasion last December to Honduras and Texas." Although he said this during a public debate at the Legislative Assembly, no one has commented on the claim. Therefore, the Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons is investigating the issue.

Columnist on Unkept Promises to Colon

PA1506012590 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 11 Jun 90 p 4

["Period... and That's It" column by Jaime Ortega: "Promises and More Promises, and Colon Is in Agony"]

[Text] My ears are still buzzing as I remember the shouts of indescribable happiness the day that Colon gave a grand welcome to the three men selected to represent us at the plebiscite [in reference to the 7 May 1989 elections]. There was street dancing, there were drums,

costumes, flags; people went mad with hope and faith, because they thought their problems would be solved. That day the people of Colon showed the world and Panama that they are decent people. Colon's main avenue was closed to traffic with huge containers that served as a stand, imitating the dirty stands installed by Colina [National Liberation Coalition] on 50th Street in Panama City. However, that was not the important thing. The important thing was what they were about to hear from the three candidates, who promised redemption everywhere they went, a promise that meant a lot for Colon. The speeches began, and demagoguery filled the air. The cheers from those desperate people could be heard in every corner of the province. The babbling candidates made endless promises; they had become people of Colon by birth, heart, and adoption. Those people have received and lived on promises for a long time, already 25 years, during which time no one has fulfilled any of the promises made to the distressed people of Colon. They voted en masse for a change. Then came 20 December, and in an act of inconceivable nepotism by three or four government officials, all positions were filled, and as the people of Bamboo Lane [a slum sector in Colon] would say "the party goes on." Things are the same with different names, but the men have not changed. The president and his vice presidents have visited the city on various occasions, particularly the Free Zone. They have made promises, which is the only thing they know to do. Nothing has been done, because in six months, nothing has been accomplished there, much less for Colon.

Crime, misery, and ruins have come to dominate Colon, and no one in the Central Government gives it a hand. Those who made promises to Colon now wash their hands like Pontius Pilate and answer with the well-known phrase: "There is no money for anything." When they came to Colon, they knew there was no money, but nevertheless they made promises. Then came 20 December and the looting, and more visits were made to Colon. Those who came to Colon knew there was no money, but still made more promises. Why try to fool people like that? Because they do not care about them, or simply because they do not dare tell them the truth? I am vice president of the Authentic Liberal Party, and as such I accompanied the three bosses in their main tours. I deeply regret that the men I helped to attain power do not have the guts to stand in front of the people and tell them the truth. As the saying goes, "Christ died for the truth." If you tell the people the truth, both the people and the government know where they stand. However, if promises are made, but no solutions come afterward, not even a hope for a dignified future, I am sure that Colon—which already must be tired of seeing dishonest politicians walking its streets—will abstain from receiving anyone else in the future. It is not possible to continue to play with the hunger, misery, and pain of people who have suffered so much for more than 25 years. I do not know what to say to you people of Colon, but I love you.

Period, and that's it.

General's Comments on Compensation Criticized

PA1406230590 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 12 Jun 90 p 5

["Improvisations" column by Alfredo Icaza]

[Text] Because of one or two intentional oversights, I have not previously commented on the statements made by General Marc Cisneros approximately a week ago. I now take the liberty of stating the following:

"Honorable General: According to your statement, my country, this country that you and your men have virtually left in poverty, should not be indemnified—which would be most pristine justice—because, according to your personal opinion, these acts of noble indemnification would not be in accord with the heavy losses experienced at every level by my country, Panama.

"The fact that you speak Spanish and think in English gives me an inkling as to how your mind works. If to this we were to add your militaristic inclination, we would conclude that, should you stick to your opinion, which is obviously against my country, you would be nothing more than a man without morals or conscience.

"I am already well on the way to meeting my Maker, but if you insist on being our enemy, I will be forced to challenge you to a duel, to the death, whenever you please.

"I hope you decide to take back your statements against my country! Otherwise, Honorable Gen. Cisneros...it could mean...DEATH!!

"P.S. Obviously, you will have a better chance of surviving. Unless I can choose the weapons... AK-47!!

"P.P.S. The duel could also be with ... grenades!!"

Colombia

Police Kill Medellin Cartel's 5th-Ranking Leader

PA1406152690 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota, 14 Jun (AFP)—John Jairo Arias Tascon, aka "Pinina," no. five in the Medellin cocaine cartel, was killed at daybreak today in Medellin by the Colombian elite police, according to General Octavio Vargas, who headed the police operation.

Arias Tascon, 28-years old, was the chief of the Medellin Cartel hired assassins. The Medellin Cartel is headed by Pablo Escobar Gaviria. According to Gen. Vargas, Arias Tascon was wanted for the assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara in 1984, and for the assassinations of Antioquia Province Governor Antonio Roldan, Antioquia Police Commander Colonel Benjamin Franklin Quintero, and journalist Jorge Enrique Pulido.

Gen. Vargas reported that "Pinina" was killed by three gunshots during a skirmish in a luxurious sector of Medellin. He added that the Colombian Government will pay 100 million pesos, about $2 million, to the citizen who provided the information about his location.

Car Bomb Probably Cartel Response

PA1406233090 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1823 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota, 14 Jun (EFE)—A car bomb explosion taking a toll of at least two dead and an undetermined number of injured has been the Medellin Cartel's reaction to the killing of its fifth-ranking leader in Medellin, in northwest Colombia.

The explosion took place on a street in El Poblado District of the city, in front of a small police station near where John Jairo Arias Tascon, 28, known as Pinina, died in a shoot out.

The authorities have not discounted the possibility that the bombing was a reaction by the Medellin Cartel to Arias' death. Arias was one of its leading members and was implicated in the murder of various personalities.

The blast shook and partially destroyed several apartment buildings and several cars that were parked on the street where the car bomb went off.

On 24 May, another car bomb exploded in Medellin, 250 km northwest of Bogota, killing nine persons and wounding 20 others. The bomb was activated by a terrorist when a policeman stopped his car to investigate.

Residents of El Poblado said that the wounded were taken to hospitals in the city in ambulances and private automobiles.

Today's attack took place two days after the Extraditables, the armed wing of the Medellin Cartel, announced they were resuming the war on President Virgilio Barco's administration after one and a half months of silence.

Further on Medellin Car Bomb

PA1406233990 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2025 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota, 14 Jun (NOTIMEX)—The Metropolitan Police have disclosed that four people were killed in this morning's car bomb explosion in Medellin, among them two terrorists who placed the dynamite; 43 people were injured.

In an official communique, the Medellin Metropolitan Police estimated that there was 80 kg of dynamite inside the Chevrolet pickup found in the "El Poblado" neighborhood in the capital of Antioquia.

"Once again the citizens of Medellin have been the victims of narcoterrorist actions," the final report by the police pointed out.

According to the document, the car bomb was detonated when National Police units were inspecting the vehicle at a mobile checkpoint in the southeastern "El Poblado" neighborhood.

The explosion, which opened a hole approximately three meters in diameter, killed one elite force policeman; one civilian identified as John Jairo Restrepo Cano, age 37; and two terrorists, who have not been identified.

The authorities said that 43 people were seriously injured, among them two policemen who were also checking vehicles at the checkpoint established in front of the "Autopan" building in the southeastern part of Medellin.

"Crimes of this nature are deeply upsetting and demand solidarity, which should take the form of timely reports to the authorities," said the report signed by General Humberto Camero Maldonado, commander of the Medellin Metropolitan Police.

Car Bomb in Envigado Kills 2

PA1406190590 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1736 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] At least two people were killed, 30 were injured, and millions of pesos in damage to offices and stores were reported today as the result of a car-bomb explosion in front of a police station in Envigado, Antioquia Department.

Just when the Colombia-Yugoslavia soccer match was beginning this morning, a woman apparently left a car bomb with 200 kg of dynamite in the parking lot of the metropolitan train offices in front of the Envigado police station. A few minutes later it ecploded. Two people were killed; one of them was Rigo Alfonso Sanabria Ortiz, a member of the elite police forces. Thirty people

were also wounded. Seven buildings, 15 stores, and 25 vehicles were seriously damaged. There are millions of pesos in losses.

This terrorist incident took place in a crowded area where John Jairo Arias Tascon was killed last night. Arias was identified by the authorities as the fifth most important man in the Medellin Cartel. According to official sources, another car bomb was found and defused last week.

4 Policemen Killed by Motorcyclists in Medellin

PA1406160590 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Medellin—Four [number as heard; only three names mentioned in report] National Police officers were killed last night by men riding on motorcycles, in various parts of the city and the Copacabana municipality in the northern metropolitan area.

According to a report delivered by the authorities, the first case occurred at 84th Street and 42d Avenue in the Manrique neighborhood, in the northeastern sector. Policeman Jairo Hernandez Lopez, 26, was gunned down by two men who drove by on a motorcycle. Hernandez, who served as a policeman for six years, was an agent at the Candelaria Station and was on leave at the time of the incident. It was also reported that the body of a policeman identified as Cirilo Marmolejo Murillo, 24, was found at 87-A Avenue and 76th Street, on the road leading to the coast. Marmolejo worked for three years for the Carabineros station. He was currently posted at the cattle fair. In another incident, policeman Jose Fernando Campo, 34, was shot by an unidentified gunman at 82d Avenue and 35th Street in the Belen neighborhood, in southwestern Medellin. Campo served as a policeman for five years. He was attacked after completing three shifts at the Don Quijote 27th Command.

EPL Fronts Assemble at Peace Camp in Uraba

PA1406161790 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 0029 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] The foundations for the first peace camp for People's Liberation Army [EPL] rebels were laid in Uraba today. Government and Armed Forces representatives met in Apartado this morning.

The various EPL fronts that operate in Antioquia and Cordoba, the regional staff, and the central command gathered at a peace camp similar to the one created for the M-19 [19 April Movement] in Santo Domingo, Cauca, Rafael Pardo Rueda, presidential adviser for peace, said in Carepa today. This first step by the rebel movement will make it possible for the camp, located near Necocli, to be visited next week by a top government commission which will outline the general terms of a peace accord.

[Begin recording] [Pardo Rueda] At the site, mutually agreed upon, a dialogue can take place with the participation of the public as a demonstration of the EPL's willingness for detente and as a demonstration that this process is in earnest.

[General Nelson Mejia] It is necessary to cooperate as was done in Santo Domingo, where the rebels assembled at one site, and we were ready to cooperate in preventing both the camp from being attacked and the rebels from staging any armed attacks. [end recording]

Regarding the alleged internal division within the EPL concerning the dialogue, Pardo Rueda said the government pays more attention to facts than to communiques.

ELN Leader Comments on Country's Oil Policy

PA1406200990 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1903 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jun (EFE)—Manuel Perez, leader of the rebel group the National Liberation Army [ELN], told EFE, at one of the ELN camps in the country's northeastern jungle, that his group is trying to devise a method to sabotage Colombia's oil installations without causing ecological damage.

Perez, for whose group Colombia's crude oil is the number-one military objective in its guerrilla policy, said: We are trying to show our commandos how to hit the oil pipelines without spilling oil.

The ELN has attacked the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline, which is 780-km long and daily carries close to 300,000 barrels of oil from Cravo Norte to the port of Covenas on the Atlantic, more than 150 times between 1986 and 1990. One of those attacks, perpetrated on 13 May, forced Colombian authorities to declare an ecological emergency in the swamp of Zapatosa, approximately 520 km from Bogota. After this attack, the swamp, regarded as South America's most extensive natural lagoon, was rendered uninhabitable for the flora and fauna which normally live in its waters, for the next 20 years, something biologists described as a true catastrophe.

We went too far in Zapatosa, Perez said. It was a regrettable mistake by our command, for which we sternly reprimanded them.

Sabotage of the oil pipeline is a means, not an end, Perez said. We are for holding a great debate on oil in Colombia. We aim at preventing both the export of crude oil to other countries, and hasty exploitation.

Perez, a Spanish priest who arrived in Colombia in 1968 and joined the ELN a year later, told EFE that his group, which he has been leading since 1983, made a nationalist political proposal regarding oil and that the group is trying to create a movement for Colombian sovereignty and self-determination regarding natural resources. This policy is based primarily on four points, the first of which is the nationalization of oil. By this, we mean that

submissiveness must be eliminated and that the association and franchise contracts that the Colombian Government has signed with transnational corporations must be nationalized, he added.

The franchises with transnational corporations must be handed over to the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [Ecopetrol]. The ELN is demanding that the U.S. oil corporation Oxxy be evicted from the country for all the harm it has caused, from selling oil to other corporations, to ordering the Army to repress the people's protests.

Another point in the ELN's energy policy is to draft sovereignty legislation, to change the mining code completely, and to base all pertinent decisions on the Bolivarian Code of 1829, when Bolivar said that the mines belong to Colombia because there cannot be two owners.

Priest Perez said that, to top it off, the transnational corporation Texaco has been given jurisdiction over 127,250 hectares of Colombian soil forever.

In addition, according to Perez, as part of the sovereign management of oil, Colombia must not obey international courts but draft sovereignty legislation. Colombia should not let others determine the selling price of its oil. It is Colombia that should decide how much oil will be extracted and how.

Perez pointed out: Colombia is being forced to extract 240,000 barrels of oil daily from the Cano Limon well. Technically speaking, however, this well is not suitable for this. This goes against technological practices, but it serves the transnationals' interests.

The ELN is concerned over two other aspects of oil policy. One is technology. It is a shame that, although Colombia has been an oil-producing country for 70 years, all the technology used has been brought in by the transnationals. The other aspect is that there should be permanent jobs in the area. Of Ecopetrol's 40,000 workers, only 5,000 have been hired on a permanent basis.

The ELN is also asking that no amortization of Colombia's foreign debt, which amounts to approximately $16 billion, be made with oil. Perez said: It would be all right if the oil is received at the international price. But the oil is being paid at the local price. As a result, Colombia is just giving away bundles of money.

Paper Says Barco Missed Chance for U.S. Loans

PA1506043090 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Jun 90 p 2B

[Article by Antonio J. Urdinola: "An Opportunity That Barco Missed"]

[Text] Last week it was said that the next Colombian Government will face an extremely tight fiscal situation and that insofar as the authorities seek ways to significantly lower inflation, the possibilities of expanding public expenditures will be increasingly limited. It was also said that only through efficient control of tax-evasion practices (which would take a long time anyway) or with the help of fresh resources coming from foreign loans will the next government increase its possibilities of raising public expenditures.

It is in the light of these considerations that we regret the fantastic opportunity President Barco had to obtain a long-term soft loan from the United States as compensation for the social and economic cost of our struggle against drug trafficking and narcoterrorism. Few Third World presidents have succeeded in having such a positive personal image in the eyes of the industrialized countries, and in particular of the United States, as that of President Barco. Barco's courage in challenging the drug lords, the dignity of his manners and personality, and his excellent command of English gained him a reputation that would have allowed him to obtain a series of loans from the United States over the last year in view of the great support and friendship that President Bush has constantly expressed to him.

Unfortunately, it is difficult for President Barco to ask for anything. Since last September, one of his economic ministers had been insisting on requesting a $1-billion soft loan from the United States, thus taking advantage of President Bush's power to grant such resources with a certain degree of cautiousness on his part, as he did with countries like Hungary and Poland. It took our government several months to decide on what President Barco should ask for from President Bush, including the $1-billion loan. When the requests finally appeared this year, we made the mistake of not differentiating between those requests that need the approval of the U.S. Congress and those that depend only on the U.S. President's will. Our ambassador in Washington was left without any effective support and the ministers lacked the advice of a lobbying firm. The Colombian Association of Coffee Producers could have hired one of those firms to obtain advice on how the U.S. federal bureaucratic mess works.

Our president's shyness about utilizing the appreciation that President Bush has shown for him, the lack of strategy and clarity in the requests that were presented tardily, and the lack of coordination among our negotiators led the government's efforts to a disappointing result, which got us neither the soft loan nor the trade concessions that we requested from the United States.

President-elect Gaviria will have to resume the task that the current government has left incomplete, since the U.S. President's support will be a determining factor in the improvement of Colombian public finances. That support will be an important factor when we want the Export-Import Bank to refinance our oil industry or when we want the World Bank to reduce its demands and conditions to grant us fresh loans. The U.S. President's support will also be important in facilitating our access to the GATT subsidies code and obtaining soft loans like those granted to Panama, Nicaragua, and some East European countries.

The Colombian president-elect, however, will have to study the mistakes made by the current administration, which led us to miss the historical opportunity of having the United States grant us a number of concessions that would have been impossible to obtain under different circumstances. Let us hope that we learned the lesson this time.

Ecuador

AVC Leader Moncada Calls for Dialogue

PA1406233290 Paris AFP in Spanish 1937 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Quito, 11 Jun (AFP)— Alfaro Lives Dammit (AVC), the former Ecuadoran subversive organization, reiterated today its decision to lay down its weapons and become a party that will promote the democratization of property and the destruction of economic monopolies. This was said by AVC leader Pedro Moncada in a statement to a television station.

However, Moncada said that the sword that belonged to the revolutionary and liberal General Eloy Alfaro "will only be returned when there is real democracy in the country." The general was killed at the beginning of the century and his sword was stolen by AVC in 1983 when it began its subversive activities.

Moncada called for a permanent dialogue among the government, the workers, and "progressive businessmen" to install a "truly participatory" democracy in the country.

He deplored the fact that a dialogue is only accepted when an uprising occurs, such as the one staged by thousands of Ecuadoran Indians last week that ended with the beginning of talks with the government.

Moncada called for a reorganization of the economic system to democratize property and end monopolies and said there will be no "real democracy" without a participative democracy in which the rights of the people are not restricted to the right to vote."

In conclusion, the AVC leader said that the AVC will easily obtain the 300,000 signatures it needs to be legally recognized as a political party.

After being practically dismantled during former conservative President Leon Febres Cordero's term (1984-1988), the AVC reached an agreement in March 1989 with President Rodrigo Borja's social-democratic government, whereby it left the armed struggle and joined civilian life.

A week ago the AVC announced its decision to hand over its weapons to the Andean Parliament and become a political party. However, the date for this has yet to be announced.

Paraguay

Reportage Discusses Rodriguez' Washington Trip

Members of Delegation Listed

PY1406150690 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 Jun 90 p 4

[Excerpts] Paraguayan President Andres Rodriguez has emphasized the importance of his upcoming meeting with U.S. President George Bush, which will be held at the White House this morning. President Rodriguez held talks with members of his Cabinet and the Armed Forces and told them about the topics that will be discussed during this morning's meeting with President Bush. [passage omitted]

President Rodriguez' official entourage is made up of his wife, Foreign Minister Luis Maria Argana and his wife, Defense Minister Angel Juan Souto Hernandez and his wife, Industry and Trade Minister Antonio Zuccolillo Moscarda and his wife, and other personalities.

A delegation made up of members of the Paraguayan banking, industrial, and trade sectors is also accompanying the president. The delegation will take the opportunity to contact their counterparts in the United States, Taiwan, and the ROK. [passage omitted]

Issues Cited for Meeting With Bush

PY1406162190 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 Jun 90 p 11

[Text] Shortly before boarding a LAP [Air Paraguay] flight last night, President Andres Rodriguez disclosed that during his meeting with U.S. President George Bush today, he will primarily request the lifting of sanctions on Paraguay within the framework of the generalized system of preferences.

Rodriguez said, "This is the first request I am going to make," and added that he will also ask Bush to mediate in talks to be held with the Agency for International Development (AID) since the debt with this organization has already been settled.

Rodriguez said that the reasons for the agency's cut in aid to Paraguay have also disappeared. The president added that there are other issues he wants to raise during his meeting with President Bush. He said: "I hope Bush will listen to me, and I am sure that if he has good intentions, our country would benefit from the help that can be given to us."

Regarding his visit to Asia, Rodriguez said it is quite likely that PRC and ROK enterprises will invest in Paraguay through a "joint venture" [preceding two words in English] system and noted that greater cooperation and technical assistance will be important issues to be raised with the two Asian countries.

President Rodriguez recalled that the PRC has earmarked a $50 million loan for our country for investment in rural development projects and the construction of low-cost housing.

Argana Terms Meeting Important

PY1406212890 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 14 Jun 90 p 12

[Text] Foreign Minister Luis Maria Argana said: "The lifting of the sanctions in the Generalized System of Preferences is one of the main issues that President Rodriguez will analyze with his U.S. counterpart George Bush. He added that we will also request technical and financial assistance from the International Development Agency [AID]." Argana is accompanying President Rodriguez on his tour of the United States, Taiwan, and South Korea.

Argana said that AID suspended its assistance as a result of the debt Paraguay had with that U.S. agency. Argana said: "I think that the debt amounted to approximately $2 million, but the government has already paid it, and now we are in condition to receive AID assistance."

Argana regarded the meeting between Rodriguez and Bush as important, taking into account that the U.S. Government, "one of the main shareholders of these financial agencies," may support our negotiations with the IMF, the World Bank, and the Paris Club to renegotiate our foreign debt.

"This meeting with Bush could also be very important because it can help our country to become a member of the GATT so that we can export our products to the European countries," Argana said.

Concerning the negotiations he will carry out in Taiwan and South Korea he said that he will try to strengthen the Paraguayan international policy among the free nations, and "the attitudes our country assumes at the international forums," Argana added.

Editorials View President's Trip

PY1406180890

[Editorial Report] Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish on 14 June carries on page 9 a 400-word editorial on President Andres Rodriguez' trip to the United States and Asia. The editorial notes that the president's visit to the United States is significant because of the possibility that Paraguay may "rejoin the GATT" and because of the "Rodriguez-Bush meeting, which will obviously yield satisfactory results for the strengthening of our relations, particularly taking into account our government's resolute policy in favor of democracy, human rights, and the struggle against drug trafficking."

Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish on 14 June carries on page 12 a 400-word editorial on the same issue, noting the significance of the meeting between Presidents Rodriguez and Bush. The editorial points out that "the open agenda of the meeting will make it possible for the presidents to address very important issues, such as the resumption of financial cooperation through the AID and the lifting of economic sanctions. These sanctions have been upsetting bilateral relations despite the fact that in the past three years their effect has been moral rather than economic."

Machuca Vargas To Govern During Trip

PY1406152990 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 Jun 90 p 6

[Excerpt] According to Decree Law No. 31 of 24 March 1970, the executive branch yesterday announced that Interior Minister General Orlando Machuca Vargas will be in charge of the office of the president of the Republic while President Andres Rodriguez visits the United States, Taiwan, and the ROK.

In another resolution, Public Works and Communications Minister General Porfirio Pereira Ruiz Diaz will be in charge of the Defense Ministry during this time. [passage omitted]

Police Repress Demonstration in Asuncion

PY1506035890 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0316 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 14 Jun (EFE)—The Paraguayan police tonight repressed a demonstration of university students called to demand the relief of Interior Minister General Orlando Machuca Vargas, and in protest for the police repression during two other demonstrations last week.

Witnesses reported that the security forces headed by General Francisco Sanchez used fire fighters and the Specialized Police Operation Forces (FOPE) to break the demonstration of about 2,000 people. It is not known whether anyone was wounded or arrested.

The students carried out the demonstration based on an agreement which was reached with the mediation of the Human Rights Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the streets be used for the march. Some committee members were present at the demonstration in front of Congress.

Several student leaders of the Paraguayan University Students Federation (FEUP) delivered speeches. The demonstration was called by FEUP, which delivered a communique to Congress requesting the relief of General Machuca.

Several groups that were dispersed afterward gathered near the National Pantheon, 300 meters away from Congress. The National Pantheon, where several Paraguayan presidents are buried, is located in the so-called "microcenter" area, which is strictly forbidden for demonstrations. However, the students gathered in front of the National Pantheon's doors were chanting: "The street belongs to the people."

A few minutes afterward, when the students were beginning to organize a seated protest in front of the National Pantheon, they were surrounded by fire engines and several hundred policemen who, according to witnesses, charged them.

This is the third time in a week that the police dissolved groups of people protesting against the interior minister, who since the evening of 13 June, is the acting president of the Republic while President Rodriguez is visiting Washington.

High school student organizations and political groups participated in today's demonstration, which was the largest in the last few years. [passage omitted]

Students Injured

PY1506041690 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television in Spanish 0347 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] There was a riot in downtown Asuncion tonight after the demonstration carried out by the Paraguayan University Student Federation to repudiate the police repression and to demand the relief of the interior minister. More than 2,000 students carried out a peaceful march from the School of Law to the National Congress.

Several student leaders delivered speeches. Deputy Sandino Gill Oporto received a letter with the request made by the students.

[Begin student leader Rafael Filizzola recording] In this regard I would like to refer to the inappropriate remarks made by a minister who sets a very poor example. We demonstrated in protest of his remarks, and we exercised our right to express ourselves and our right to make a request to officials, when we were repressed. Now we are able to achieve our goal to protest thanks to the courage of everyone here and not because of a generous concession as the police chief and the interior minister want everyone to believe. [shouts of Out Machuca] [end recording]

The disturbances ended when the crowd dispersed once the rally was over. The antiriot police threw tear gas at some groups of students that had gathered near the National Pantheon. The tear gas not only affected the students, but deputies and media members who were covering the rally as well. Afterward a reinforced police unit chased the students up to the crossing of Herrera and Iturbe Streets. The rally concluded with some students who were harshly beaten and injured.

PLRA Denies Campaign Against Armed Forces

PY1506000890 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 14 Jun 90 p 10

[Text] On referring to President Rodriguez's statements at Government Palace, Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] President Domingo Laino told ULTIMA HORA: "I can say that my party has not conducted any smear campaign against the Armed Forces, but a decisive and definitive campaign in support of democracy." According to politicians who held a meeting at Government House, Rodriguez reportedly voiced his concern over "a smear campaign against the Armed Forces and the police."

"During the meeting at Government House, Rodriguez said that leaflets containing directions on how to manufacture "molotov cocktails" were reportedly distributed during the demonstration at the law school. This is undoubtedly a delicate situation because it can generate violence, and we do not want this to occur in this transition process. We believe that authoritarian and antidemocratic sectors could exist. But we also believe that there are true democrats both in the civilian and military sectors," Laino added.

"The opposition political parties are the most responsible in this transition process. In this regard I do not believe that any of these parties is trying to boycott the process," Laino said.

"When we refer to the Armed Forces we cannot talk in a general sense. As in the civilian society there are good, fair, and bad people within the Armed Forces. I think that there are many military personnel who wish for a true democracy," Laino said.

Asked whether affiliation [with the Colorado party], which is still compulsory for military personnel, does not represent an obstacle to the process, Laino said: "We have asked Congress to ban the affiliation, but our proposal was rejected. I do not think that the matter of affiliation will be an insurmountable obstacle to reaching democracy," Laino concluded.

Peru

President-Elect Fujimori Explains Economic Goals

PY1406190790 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1954 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Lima, 13 Jun (AFP)—Peruvian President-elect Alberto Fujimori said here today that he will begin a two-week tour of the world at the end of the month to speak about his government's economic plans and try to reinsert the country into the international financial community.

Fujimori held a news conference in which he released what specialists call his "first signals" to the IMF and the World Bank, two institutions that could help Peru recover from its economic and financial crisis if the elected government can overcome the difficulties inherited from the outgoing government.

During an interview with the daily LA REPUBLICA, Fujimori announced the elimination of subsidies for gasoline and food imports and the balancing of the prices of public services [as received]. On the labor front,

Fujimori promised a policy that "does not include indexation, but defends the real purchasing power of salaries."

In a pragmatic move, Fujimori offered to small and big business "what they have always wanted: clear, fixed rules." We are going to guarantee investments and company profitablity, Fujimori said.

Fujimori appeared in most projections as the winner of the 10 June presidential race against liberal candidate Mario Vargas Llosa by nearly 60 percent of the votes. Fujimori announced—almost repeating his adversary's line—that "the principles of profitability and those ruling the market economy will be fully respected." Do not forget that I was also an entrepreneur, said the former mathematics and differential calculus professor and former university rector.

Fujimori said that his government will have a protectionist policy that will be gradually phased out, "but without opening our market entirely." This, Fujimori believes, will assure him the support of the large entrepreneurial sectors.

Fujimori defined himself as "planning, calculating, and intuitive." He tried hard to keep his distance from the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance], which resolutely supported him during the campaign to the point that he was called "the candidate of continuism."

Fujimori not only accused the APRA of being responsible for the present crisis and the attempt to privatize the banking system, but also said it was necessary to try President Alan Garcia "if legally possible."

As leader of the brand new movement, Change 90, Fujimori said he will defend the movement's independence "because the people elected me, and I will not let them down." Fujimori added that this does not mean he will not try to work with all political forces, including the Democratic Front that supported Vargas Llosa.

Fujimori said he expects to inaugurate his administration on 28 July—Fujimori will be 52 that day—with a truly multiparty cabinet made up of "preferably technical professionals." Fujimori said he never feared anything and had real political intuition. This intuition allowed him to go from near anonymity to the presidency in three months.

"I can perceive a situation very quickly. I can react to it with a speed that very few people realize," Fujimori said. The president-elect has installed his political headquarters in a downtown Lima hotel because his movement does not have a headquarters.

Political and business representatives, labor unions, and striking demonstrations have paraded in front of his hotel since Monday seeking to be heard by the new government for which Fujimori needs, and does not seem to have, at least 7,000 technocrats to occupy positions of trust.

The president-elect reiterated his intention to do away with political handling of state affairs. "Why not start a competition to choose the most capable people? Many of those people live in the provinces and are not involved in polititial chicanery," Fujimori said.

Sources close to Fujimori said that the president-elect is ambitious and rather stubborn. "I am not an innocent fool," Fujimori said during the campaign when he was charged with underevaluating real estate. He now says he did not have anybody working as his trusted adviser during the campaign. "I directed my campaign, and at times Change 90, alone," Fujimori said.

Regarding drug trafficking, Fujimori reiterated his opposition to allowing U.S. military advisers in Peru. Fujimori said he had conveyed to the U.S. ambassador his opinion on the inadequacy of an agreement that gives the country $35 million to help fight drug trafficking.

Names of Fujimori's Aides Disclosed

PY1506032490 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Jun 90 Supplement p 2

[Text] The president elect's inner circle:

Maximo San Roman (first vice president):

An industrial engineer who owns a small industry. He is president of the Association of Small and Medium Peruvian Industries (Apemipe). He tried to make the association members get a greater share of export certificates (Certex) for development. He owns a well known bakery in Jesus Maria.

Carlos Garcia Garcia (second vice president):

He is the deputy minister of the Baptist Church of Miraflores district and president of the Peruvian Evangelic National Council (Conep) which includes various Protestant churches in the country.

The virtual president-elect said yesterday during a news conference that Change 90 has not yet named a cabinet. However, because of the specialties of some of his advisors they could become members of the first cabinet. They are:

Economy: Santiago Roca, chief of Change 90 economic team.

Agriculture: Manuel Vera Ochoa, former vice rector of the National Agrarian University of La Molina.

Housing: Susana Higuchi de Fujimori, wife of presidential candidate Alberto Fujimori. She is a civil engineer and has been working on her own for several years.

Health: Julia Kanashiro, chemist. She works closely with Fujimori.

Justice: Luis Bramont Arias. He was dean of the Lima Lawyers Association and member of the Supreme Court of Justice. He is currently a professor at San Marcos University.

Fisheries: Victor Paredes, fisheries engineer and currently Fujimori's private secretary.

Interior: Oswaldo Bockos, Air Force captain, retired. He was prefect of Huancavelica during the first stage of the military government. He has written several books on issues such as justice, the Shining Path, corruption in the Peruvian Government, etc.

Education: Luis Alberto Gazzolo Miani, current rector of the private San Martin de Porres University.

Industry, Tourism, and Integration: Maximo San Roman, industrial engineer and candidate for first vice president.

Members of the Economic Team:

The economic team of Change 90 created a great deal of controversy in political circles during the electoral campaign because some of its members had direct links with the government party. The team calls itself independent and mainly academic. Their members have been "described" as "the samurais."

Santiago Roca: He is an economist, chief of the Change 90 economic team, and 39 years of age. He was born in Loreto. He is a professor and researcher of the Business Administration Superior School (Esan). He is a former student of the Lima La Salle School. He graduated as an economist from the Catholic University of Lima. He has a masters and a doctoral degree in economics from foreign universities. He selected the members of the economic team and is being considered for the post of economy minister under the Change 90 administration.

Fernando Villaran: He was an adviser to Alfonso Barrantes Lingan when he was a member of United Left. He is an industrial engineer and has a masters degree in economics. He dedicated a great deal of his knowlege to the development and promotion of small industry. He was an economic advisor of UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization]. He is also a teacher at the University of the Pacific.

Esteban Hnyilicza: He is Santiago Roca's right-hand man. He is an international consultant for the World Bank, the IDB [Inter-American Development Bank], and AID [Agency for International Development]. He has been a consultant for several years. He worked in countries like Pakistan, Brazil, and Guatemala.

Oscar Ugarteche: He is considered the most capable of the team, especially because of his sound judgment and scientific—rather than political—ability. He is an international financial analyst and a consultant of international organizations for foreign debt. He is also a consultant in the Andean Pact, UNCTAD [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development], Cepal [Economic Commission for Latin America], and the World Bank. He has written several books on economics. He prepared Change 90's plan for dealing with the Peruvian foreign debt.

Guillermo Runciman: He is an engineer-economist who graduated from the Engineering University. In 1984 he joined the Economy Ministry as its executive director. He took post-graduate courses in the FRG. He worked for Cofide [Financial Development Corporation] and was an advisor on the foreign debt in 1983 during the second administration of Fernando Belaunde Terry. He is currently economic and financial consultant of important international organizations.

Luisa Galarza: She is the specialist who spent more time with engineer Alberto Fujimori on the economic plan. She works in the National Planning Institute as general director of regional planning. She is also a member of the executive board of the Peruvian Institute for Urban Development.

Bruno Seminario: He is an economist who graduated from the University of Rochester. He works in the Research Center of the University of the Pacific and is the one with the least participation in the preparation of Change 90's economic program. His contribution is reportedly related to international credits and banking regulations.

Pedro Menendez: He is currently the dean of the School of Economics of the Lima Catholic University. He received his masters degree from Harvard. He was president of the Export Promotion Fund, Fopex, (now ICE).

PRC, Japanese Envoys Meet With Fujimori

PY1406145290 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Political leaders today greeted President-elect Alberto Fujimori and expressed support for his electoral victory. Fujimori met this morning with the United Left executive committee, headed by Senator Gustavo Mohme. Japanese Ambassador Masaki Seo and PRC Ambassador Zhu Xiangzhong also went to the Hotel Crillon to greet Fujimori. [passage omitted]

The PRC ambassador reiterated his support for the Fujimori administration.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What did Engineer Fujimori tell you?

[Xiangzhong] He first explained that his administration will promote friendly ties with the PRC.

[Reporter] Mr. Ambassador, how will the PRC Government help Engineer Fujimori?

[Xiangzhong] We still have to talk about that.

[Reporter] Will the PRC provide economic support?

[Xiangzhong] Yes, I believe....

[Reporter, interrupting] Really?

[Xiangzhong] I believe there are many fields in which the PRC can...

[Reporter, interrupting] Provide support?

[Xiangzhong] ...cooperate with Peru, because the PRC and Peru have many things in common. We share many things, and we can learn from each other, right? [end recording]

Lima Deputies Officially Proclaimed

PY1506015690 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 9 Jun 90 p A 7

[Excerpt] During a public session on 8 Jun at 1130, Javier Haro Vereau, president of the Lima Departmental Electoral Court [JDEL], officially proclaimed a list of 40 deputies representing Lima Metropolitana and another list of nine deputies representing Lima Province. The session was held at the JDEL headquarters and was attended by all the elected deputies, political parties' spokesmen, and members of independent lists.

During the session the spokesmen and supporters of the congressmen voiced their satisfaction and applauded. They also shouted slogans in support of their candidates.

The JDEL president proclaimed the following 40 deputies representing Lima Metropolitana:

For the Democratic Front [Fredemo]:
Rafael Rey Rey
Lourdes Flores Nano
Javier Velarde Aspillaga
Raul Diez Canseco Terry
Javier Bedoya de Vivanco
Mario Roggero Villena
Enrique Ghersi Silva
Pedro Cateriano Bellido
Edmundo del Aguila Morote
Xavier Barron Cebreros
Roberto Ramirez del Villar
Aurelio Loret de Mola
Antero Flores Araoz
Eduardo Calmell del Solar.

For Change 90:
Victor Paredes Guerra
Felipe Bockos Heredia
Cesar Vargas Gonzales
Jose Antonio Baffigo Torre
Wilfredo Alvarez Valer
Felix Porras Croya
Gerardo Lopez Quiroz
Roberto Miranda Moreno
Roberto Luy Wu

For the Moralizing Independent Front [Frente Independiente Moralizador]:
Fernando Olivera Vega
Eduardo Lopez Therese
Dennis Falvi Valdivieso
Jaime Picasso Salinas
Fernando Flores Araoz Gratta
Ernesto Gamarra Olivares
Edgar Tera[illegible] Iriarte

For the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA]:
Jorge del Castillo Galvez
Carlos Roca Caceres
Luis Alvarado Contreras
Bertha Gonzales Posada
Manuel Asmat Asmad
Wilbert Bendezu Carpio

For the United Left [IU]:
Cesar Barrera Bazan
Ricardo Letts Colmenares

For the Socialist Left:
Manuel Dammert Egoaguirre
Esther Moreno Huerta.

The JDEL president then proclaimed the nine deputies representing Lima Province.

For Fredemo:
Victor Andres Garcia Belaunde
Werchiman Arellano Susano

For APRA:
Humberto Arenas Velasquez
Lino Cerna Manrique
Walter Robles Rosales

For Change 90:
Carlos Eduardo Castillo Hoyos
Anastasio Vega Ascencio

For IU:
German Gutierrez Linares [passage omitted]

Police Break Up Demonstration by Health Workers

PY1406142290 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Health sector workers who have been on strike for the past two months staged serious demonstrations in downtown Lima to demand the fulfillment of the law that levels their salaries with those of the Social Security System. The police had to break up the demonstrators with tear gas and water cannons. [passage omitted]

Venezuela

Government Decides Against Gas Price Increase

PA1506013490 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0003 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] The Venezuelan executive branch has decided against an increase in the prices of gasoline, diesel, and propane. The decision was officially announced by Energy and Mines Minister Celestino Armas.

Today, the Venezuelan Cabinet approved an overall program for hydrocarbon prices in the local market. Although the price of some oil by-products will be increased, the government's decision excludes increases in gasoline prices for an indefinite period of time. According to Minister Armas, this decision rids the country of all sorts of expectations and speculations regarding this difficult matter.

[Begin Armas recording] After making this decision, the government believes that there is no reason to be concerned about the effect that this decision will have in the public transportation sector, because the prices of the fuel used by public transportation vehicles—gas and diesel—have not been increased. [end recording]